CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—1 November 1984—Volume19, Issue 19

ELECTION '84

- ☐ No on Prop 36
- ☐ No on Prop 41
- ☐ Levy for County Supervisor
- ☐ Panetta for Congress

More Endorsements Inside

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"Best All-Around Student Newspaper in the Western US"—Sigma Delta Chi, 1983

"The Best Weekly in the State"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1984

Gold Medalist—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1983

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

INDIRA GANDHI KILLED BY SIKHS: India Prime Minister Indira Gandhi died yesterday at the age of 66 after Sikh assassins ambushed her with automatic weapons outside her home in New Delhi. Her death threatens to ignite the cultural and political conflicts that smolder in one of the world's largest and most powerful nations. The National Legislature quickly elected her son Rajiv to take her place as prime minister.

Sikh separatists claimed that they "have taken revenge" for the assault Gandhi ordered on the Golden Temple—their holiest site—to dislodge the separatists who occupied it. Gandhi had been taking unusually careful security precautions because of threats on her life. A government official reportedly said that it was members of her own bodyguard who killed her.

Gandhi's death ended a controversial 30-year career in which she came to dominate Indian politics, winning the post of prime minister on four occasions. Gandi ushered India into the age of nuclear and space technology, and gave it a powerful army. She led the nation into wars against China and Pakistan, imposed martial law to protect her power, jailed opposition leaders in the 1970s, and conducted a program of forced sterilization. The clash between the Hindu government and the Sikh separatists that led to her death was the latest in a long history of ethnic and religious strife that has troubled the culturally rich and diverse nation.

"FREEDOM" HAS LANDED: The Grenada airport that President Reagan described as a sign of "Soviet-Cuban militarization" of Grenada was completed this week under US supervision. Reagan had charged that Cuba intended to use the airport primarily for military uses, and that it was a threat to peace in the region. The airport can accommodate the largest jets now flying, and is being touted by Grenadans and administration officials as a boon to trade and tourism in the economically beleaguered nation. The airport opened, however, without any regularly scheduled jet service by any airline.

Despite the lack of commercial flights, a half dozen US military transport planes have been landing at the airport each week with supplies for the 250 US soldiers who are still in Grenada patrolling the island and training the new Grenadan national guard.

According to Grenadans involved with the project, the airport was 65 percent completed at the time of the US invasion. The total cost of the airport will be $80 million, with $19 million contributed by the US. Cuba provided the remaining money.

M. Peter McPherson—administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the coordinating agency for the project—hailed the airport's completion as "a great day for freedom."

CHILL OVER CHILE: Two days before a general strike, the military government in Chile banished 140 Chileans to internal exile. In addition, the regime arrested over 400 people last weekend, including numerous community and political organizers. The exiles and arrests, combined with tough crackdowns on the Chilean press, are regarded as a broad program to keep a tight rein on anti-government activists.

General Augusto Pinochet has been in power since 1973 when, with US assistance, he toppled the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende. Despite public demands for democratic elections, Pinochet has said that no elections will take place until 1989—16 years after he took power.

Those banished into exile were sent to a remote village 1000 miles north of Santiago, Chile's capital. Last year, the government exiled 127 citizens to the same town. Catholic church officials said that the mass exile may be an attempt to frighten the poor who live in the slums surrounding Santiago from participating in anti-government demonstrations or the general strike. The major unions in the nation are prevented by law from participating in any work stoppage.

Along with the exiles and arrests, the government prevented two opposition radio stations from broadcasting any news programs. Last week, Pinochet's regime declared illegal any news broadcasts or reports on anti-government demonstrations which did not come from official government sources.

JOIN THE CLUB: Five new nations are likely to join the "nuclear family," a recent study found. The study, conducted by the Congressional Research Service, ranks Israel as the country most likely to begin testing and development of nuclear weapons. According to the findings, South Africa, India, Argentina and Pakistan are other countries likely to develop nuclear arms. The study, which was commissioned by Senator William Proxmire, relied chiefly on already known technical information, but also took into account political pressures forcing these nations to begin weapons development. Among the pressures the report considers are fear of neighboring nations, nuclear activities by neighboring countries and the prestige of possessing nuclear weapons. Many experts believe that Israel already has the components necessary to build nuclear weapons, and India has already exploded one nuclear device.

POST-WAR AMNESIA: Witnesses testifying on behalf of General William C. Westmoreland in his suit against CBS are having memory problems. Westmoreland's attorneys are using intelligence officials who served in Vietnam to prove that CBS lied in a major TV documentary, but one of Westmoreland's witnesses, Major General Phillip Davidson, has testified "I cannot recall what my views were 17 years ago on this matter." He also admitted that Westmoreland's lawyers had "refreshed" his memory on certain matters.

Westmoreland claims that the documentary—in which he is portrayed as being part of a conspiracy—is libelous, and he is suing the network for $120 million. The documentary claims that in 1967 the general deliberately gave President Johnson underestimates of the Vietnamese "enemy" in order to make the war seem winnable. CBS quotes military cables to prove that Westmoreland ordered a ceiling of enemy estimates at 300,000. Westmoreland apparently was worried that Johnson would not believe that we "were winning the war of attrition" if troop estimates were too high.

RONNIE'S RECOVERY: Just to make it official, the Inter-American Development Bank reported on Sunday that despite the US's "economic recovery," Latin America went through an economic crisis last year. After declining by one percent in 1983, the region's economic output fell more than three percent last year. According to the report, "this fall represents the most dramatic setback since the Great Depression." The decline also reduced the living standards to 1978 levels. The report expresses surprise that the US's economic growth did not help Latin American economies. But this growth has come partly at a direct cost to Latin American nations, since the US has taken capital from these countries through high interest loans.

FAST RELIEF: Recent television coverage has brought much-needed publicity to the famine in Ethiopia. It is now estimated that close to 10 million—about one out of four people in that country—are near starvation. Up until just a few weeks ago, the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission had put the figure at 6.4 million, but they now say the figure is too low because it did not include guerillas in the provinces of Tigre and Eritrea who have been fighting the central government for about 10 years. Five private relief agencies in Ethiopia are planning to make a formal request to the Reagan administration for more emergency supplies due to the underestimation of the famine's scale. Ethiopian relief organizations will also be requesting aid from Canada, Australia and European nations. Susan Barber, relief coordinator for Catholic Relief Services, told the *Christian Science Monitor* this week, "The scenes here [in Ethiopia] now are tragic. Near Makale recently, people were eating blades of grass. In the south 10 days ago I saw 2000 children sitting out in the open waiting for food. One four-year-old boy looked about eight months old. His brother was eight years old. Their mother had died."

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Faculty Flats

by Bob Bielen

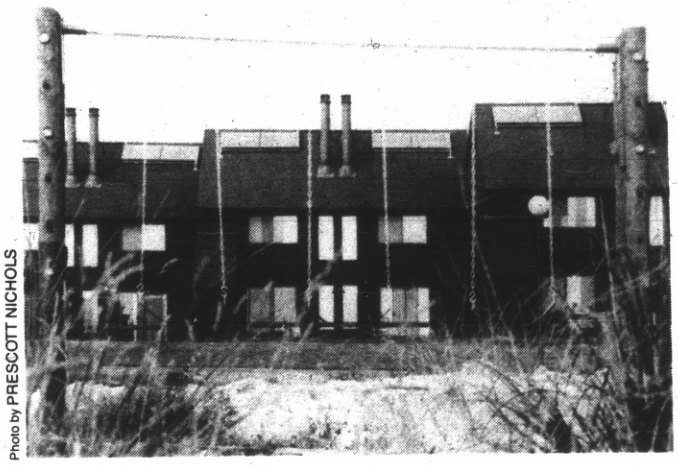

Photo by PRESCOTT NICHOLS

STUDENTS MAY THINK that they are the only group plagued by the housing shortage in Santa Cruz, but some faculty members face the same dilemma. In an effort to alleviate the crunch, UCSC has proposed the construction of on-campus faculty housing. The administration, however, is under fire concerning the site chosen for the proposal.

The proposal includes building 50 townhouses and subdividing 12 lots for the construction of single family detached homes. The proposed site is near the Cardiff house, the original house of the Cowell family, near the entrance to campus. According to the Initial Study Checklist, the first environmental study of the proposal, the University has long needed affordable housing for its professors. It stated that, recently, the relations between the community living near campus and UCSC administration have been strained by the local housing problem.

Town and gown tensions are not the only results of the housing shortage; faculty recruitment has also been difficult. In a recent survey by the Academic Senate, at least seven first choice faculty recruitments have rejected UCSC during the past three years, at least partially due to the cost of housing. At current rates, an average-priced home costs $132,000 with a 20 percent down payment and a 12 percent annual percentage rate; the income necessary to purchase a home would have to be at least $44,000 annually. Therefore, without a working spouse or other outside income, even the average priced home in Santa Cruz today would be available only to an advanced full professor whose yearly income ranges from $44,000 to $56,000. In addition, the Initial Study Checklist also claimed that the limited-growth plans of both the city and county governments negated the possibility of building enough new homes to satisfy the need for faculty housing.

Without a working spouse or outside income, even the average priced Santa Cruz home is only affordable to an advanced full professor.

The proposal was first approved by the Land Use Committee and then by the Academic Senate. However, American History professor John Dizikes stated "that the [Land Use Committee and the Academic Senate] are not representative of campus-wide opinion" on the issue of growth on campus. He added that "It is the University administration consulting the University administration."

Pavel Machotka, UCSC professor of psychology, said that there could be "any number" of solutions to this problem. He suggested that the proposal for campus faculty housing be resubmitted to the Land Use Committee and the Committee on the Preservation of Historical Buildings. In the future, he added, more of the existing committees could be included in the decision-making process, a campus-wide referendum could be issued, or "perhaps most effective would be one and only one central committee of faculty, administration, and students to consider each proposal."

Another complaint about the housing project is that its location would detract from the beauty of the historical buildings in the area. Debate peaked several weeks ago when it was discovered that the University was considering building in front of the historic Cardiff house and widening Cardiff lane to create better access for both existing and future faculty housing.

"I cannot emphasize enough the complete and utter insensitivity which would lead anyone to even consider [the site proposed]," said Dizikes. "It is enough to make one lose confidence in the people responsible." He continued, "The real issue is an awareness of history. We are trustees of the site. We have to consider the site's continuity with the past." Several weeks ago, in order to pacify the critics, the campus planners moved the proposed site up the hill, behind Cardiff house and closer to the existing faculty housing.

"These townhouses will be used for recruitment, to attract new professors to UCSC," rather than provide housing for those professors already here at UCSC, according to Lou Fackler, assistant dean in charge of campus facilities. The housing plan is patterned after developments at other UC campuses and at Stanford University. The first phase of construction—the first 14 condos and utilities for the whole project—will begin by March, 1985 and be completed in November, 1985. The remaining 36 condos will be completed as the need arises. The final population of the project is projected to be 150.

Financing will be provided by the UC Regents and commercial banks, for a total of $1,896,000. This figure represents exactly 30 percent of the gross income of the professors who will buy the houses. Architectural and contractual bids will soon be solicited and will be evaluated by a committee of UCSC administration, faculty and design professionals. According to the Initial Study Checklist, consideration will be given to the preservation of open space, drainage areas, existing trees, the ambiance of the area and of Cardiff house and the use of energy conservation methods. Administration officials, Professor Machotka and Cynthia Mathews, will be meeting this week to draw the final boundaries for the site. Mathews said, "Things seem to be moving in the right direction."

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UC Berkeley Animal Labs

Caging Animal Rights

by Valerie Johnson

OVER THE PAST YEAR, the UC Berkeley Animal labs have received severe criticisms for deficient animal care. Nevertheless, the laboratories are still striving for national accreditation.

Last February the animal facilities received a substandard rating by the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC). However, after several investigations by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), it became apparent that the laboratories needed to comply with the minimum standards of the Animal Welfare Act before it could expect to meet the more stringent demands of AAALAC.

The UCB labs applied for an AAALAC inspection in response to pressure from the California State Legislature. The legislature won't grant UCB's request for $44 million to build an additional Life Sciences building until existing labs are AAALAC-accredited or until AAALAC confirms that substantial improvements are being made. According to UCB's veterinarian, Dr. Maxwell Redfearn, the proposed grant is crucial if animal care is to improve at UCB. In an interview last April he said, "The labs have a hard enough time maintaining minimal standards, let alone those set by AAALAC."

Groups such as Californians for Responsible Research and the Animal Rights Action Group believe the proposed facility would simply give more lab space to abusive researchers. In a demonstration during a conference on human evolution at UCB's Wheeler auditorium on October 13th, protestors focused on one researcher's unnecessary cruelty.

Approximately 25 protestors picketed outside the auditorium where UCB Anthropology Professor Phyllis Dulhinow was scheduled to speak. Both inside and outside the auditorium, they distributed material charging that Dulhinow's research on the development of infant monkeys had resulted in the death of one monkey. Dulhinow later responded that the monkey's death several years ago was unexpected and that the experiment was changed after its death.

In another protest demonstration during World Laboratory Animal Week last April at UCB, more than 500 people listened to speeches and later participated in a silent march around the Life Sciences Building. One speaker, Philosophy Professor Stephen Sapontzis from Hayward State University, identified the source of the laboratory problem as "researchers who just don't care." The purpose of the speeches and the march was to illustrate the necessity for people to write their legislators, and encourage them not to fund the proposed wing.

According to AAALAC's report, its refusal to accredit UCB's labs last February was due to continuing "poor sanitation practices, disease control, personnel training and leadership." These inadequate conditions were noted in AAALAC's 1982 inspection of UCB as well. AAALAC granted the UCB labs provisional accreditation, but this accreditation was terminated last February when the necessary improvements had not been made.

Photo by RYAN NELLIS

UCB's animal labs still under fire.

In their February investigation, AAALAC inspectors cited numerous substandard conditions. Rodent feed was contaminated with hundreds of insects, other animal food was littered with "abundant feral rodent feces," and water troughs for pigeons were polluted with excrement. The inspectors also observed signs of chronic earmite infestations on several rats and were informed by an anonymous—and verifiable—source that a movable cage top strangled a chicken.

A particular incident resulting in the death of a stray cat provoked additional criticism by animal rights activists. They complained that professors and laboratory technicians were not adhering to UCB guidelines. The cat was found caught in the wire of a pigeon cage in the Life Sciences Building. According to UCB's Public Information Officer, Ray Colvig, "in order to free the cat, one of the research people gave it an injection of a barbiturate," Colvig said, "He may have given it too much, because the animal was really zonked out." The cat later died.

Colvig explained that since Physiology professor Dr. Russell De Volois granted a graduate student permission to conduct a brain profusion on the cat, it was impossible to gather conclusive evidence as to the exact cause of the cat's death. A brain profusion test entails injecting a nonlethal chemical into the bloodstream. After a few minutes, the animal is killed by some other means and then the brain is dissected to observe the effects of the chemical on the tissues.

"These are all things that shouldn't have happened, but they were not done maliciously," said Colvig. "It just turned out that they didn't know what they should have done." The decision to use this cat's life for scientific interests was not the only alternative available to Dr. De Volois. A few students offered to take the cat home or at least find it one.

UC regulations stipulate that stray animals are not to be used in laboratories and require campus veterinarians to certify that each test animal is free of disease and other ailments before being sent to the labs. The regulations at UCB also require that all strays be reported to the University's Division of Animal Resources—the veterinary branch of the campus—which turns the animal over to the city of Berkeley.

Colvig asserted that the violations committed "were very thoroughly reported last winter and very thoroughly investigated by the Committee of the Protection of Animal Subjects here [at Berkeley]. Action was taken in several ways by the chancellor and the administration." The administration sent letters to the faculty, students and technicians involved in the cat incident—these letters stressed the importance of maintaining the laboratory guidelines.

According to Colvig, in April UCB's administration established mandatory training programs for every person who handles the lab animals. "The training which was not as effective or as clearly mandatory in the past, is [mandatory] now," said Colvig. He added that the USDA and the National Institute of Health approved the manner in which UCB handled these violations of university guidelines.

Last April, Bradley Miller of Buddhists Concerned for Animals filed a complaint against the USDA compelling the department to investigate alleged abuses at UCB. During its investigation, USDA cited the labs at UCB for 60 "deficiencies." Colvig, however, was not alarmed by the findings, saying on October 12 that "They [USDA] always find some deficiencies." If the necessary corrections were not made by September 30, the deficiencies would become violations.

The complaint filed by Miller was settled by a consent decision of UCB last July. The University neither admitted nor denied the allegations, but corrected the deficiencies and was fined the full penalty of $12,000. Currently, UCB is under a "cease and desist order," which means that if the University is found guilty of further violations, it can be fined up to $500 a day for every violation, in addition to normal penalty fines.

An additional report, submitted in September by Bradley Miller to the USDA, generated new bureaucratic hurdles and fresh public concerns. Miller charged that three rabbits were suffering from severe infections. He also reported that a monkey had a large tumor on its head throughout its entire eight years as a research animal at UCB.

According to Redfearn's records, the rabbits received the proper veterinary care and recovered fully. Colvig reported that the monkey had never been diagnosed as an unhealthy laboratory animal. The tumor, he said, was "slow-growing and noninvasive," and did not affect the monkey's health. The USDA's investigation last month concurred with the reports made by Colvig and Redfearn. "We've met as many violations as we can," said Colvig, "and we've received favorable reports from very intensive reports last summer." According to Colvig, UCB spent almost $600,000 to improve laboratory conditions last year and plans to spend another $600,000 this year. In addition, substantial policy changes have been effected. UCB Chancellor Michael Heyman initiated the most crucial improvement by centralizing animal lab management when he established the Division of Laboratory Animal Care (DLAC).

Prior to the centralization, each of the 20 departments and research units at UCB was responsible for its own animals. According to Dr. Maxwell Redfearn, this division of responsibility decreased the quality of animal care because it created too much flexibility.

Since its formation last April, DLAC has instituted a variety of changes including renovating old labs, buying new cages and setting up the new mandatory training program. Colvig said last year, "The new manager of DLAC [Dr. Roy Henrickson] will have the power to lock professors out of their labs if they do not meet standards of health and care."

Both Redfearn and Colvig agreed, however, that the success of DLAC hinges on the construction of the new building. Since DLAC has rectified all of the violations noted in the USDA's April investigation, "we are hopeful that we can start on the Life Sciences building very soon," said Colvig. But he admitted that final approval will largely be determined by the State's Public Works Board after UCB goes before the board at the end of the month. The University was scheduled to go before the board at the end of September, but the board's review was postponed when UCB failed to submit the proper documents.

While the funding for the new Life Sciences building is uncertain, DLAC is obliged to house its 70,000 animals in departments on the basis of available space and research needs. According to Redfearn, more than 80 percent of these animals are rats, mice, hamsters, guinea pigs and rabbits, but there are also salamanders, snakes, under 100 cats and less than 50 monkeys. If funded, Redfearn estimates that the proposed building could house an estimated 35 percent of the Univerity's animals.

According to Colvig, UCB is doing everything it can both financially and otherwise to upgrade laboratory conditions. He asserted, "The University's laboratories [at Berkeley] have been forced to make do with inadequate budget support for a number of years." He claimed that this condition has characterized the University's spending priorities since the late 1960's.

CAMPUS *clips*

Denouncing a Celebration

To mark the first anniversary of the US invasion of Grenada, on October 25 approximately 150 UCSC students attended a rally at the Whole Earth parking lot. Denouncing President Reagan's policies in Central America, the noon rally—organized by the Committee in Solidarity with the Peoples of the Americas and Students Against Reaganism (STAR)—lasted over an hour. Students gave speeches on campus, national, and international issues, and Mark Durham of STAR provided some anti-Reagan rhetoric. The rally also featured a reading by the Cuban poet Pablo Armando Fernandez. In contrast, the anniversary of the invasion was celebrated by conservative students. The College Republican National Committee sponsored the first nationwide Student Liberation Day to commemorate the rescue of US medical students by US Army Rangers.

Mondale Wins

In a presidential poll taken by the UC Student Lobby, Walter Mondale led Ronald Reagan by 17 percent on six of the nine UC campuses. The student Lobby polled 1429 of UC's 136,000 students and concluded that the most important campaign issue is the nuclear arms race. At UCSC, 87 percent of the respondents favored Mondale and 11 percent supported Reagan.

Lobby spokesperson Jim Lofgren said, "We took this poll because there has been so much talk about the 18 to 25 year old vote, and we wanted to find out what the students were thinking." The overall total of the UC poll was 53 percent for Mondale and 36 percent for Reagan. The other campus totals were:

Berkeley: Mondale 76 percent, Reagan 21 percent.
Davis: Mondale 51 percent, Reagan 38 percent.
Irvine: Mondale 27 percent, Reagan 68 percent.
Los Angeles: Mondale 44 percent, Reagan 40 percent.
Riverside: Mondale 43 percent, Reagan 57 percent.
San Francisco: Mondale 79 percent, Reagan 14 percent.
Santa Barbara: Mondale 51 percent, Reagan 34 percent.

Trivialized Pursuits

As US colleges and universities scramble to create professional programs which will attract students interested in specialized skills, a recent report criticized the "erosion of liberal learning" in universities and expressed serious concern that "narrow training" is replacing a broader, more complete education. The study, prepared for the National Institute of Education, is the first in a series of reports concerning higher education to be released in the next 18 months. The reports are expected to turn the spotlight of public scrutiny of education from elementary and high schools to its universities.

The recent study charged that US colleges are far more concerned with the caliber of the students they admit than the quality of education they deliver. According to the report, freshpersons and sophomores enrolled in prestigious research universities are "ill-served, treated impersonally," and crammed into large auditoriums to watch lectures on small grey television screens. "If American higher education allows the chase for academic credentials to supersede the pursuit of learning," warned the report, "all levels of education will suffer."

University education already seems to be suffering. Only half of the students who enter college complete a degree, noted the report. It added that the senior examination scores of those who remain in school have plummeted in the majority of subject areas—including English, history, political science, education—in the last 20 years. GRE scores in the sciences have remained steady or improved.

The research commission viewed the increasing trend toward specialization in the nation's universities as dangerous, concluding that "the best preparation for the future is not narrow training, but rather education that will enable students to adapt to a changing world."

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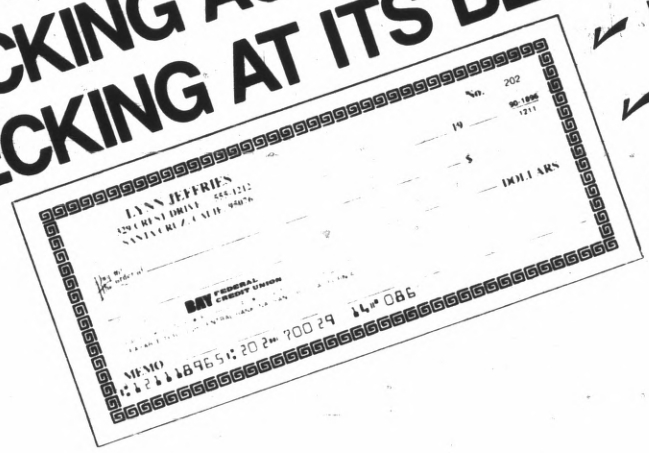

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Prop 41

Taking More from the Poor

by Susanna Heckman

ALTHOUGH MOST OF them don't realize it yet, Californians will soon decide whether or not to drastically alter their state's attitude towards the poor—which include millions of children, disabled and elderly people. A large, diverse coalition of groups opposing Proposition 41 on the November ballot say the measure will devastate California's social services if passed. However, the measure's few proponents insist it will ensure that we're giving "to the needy not the greedy."

The proposed law would cut public assistance spending to a level no more than 10 percent above the average expenditures of the other 49 states. A commission appointed by the governor would then suggest ways the legislature should disperse the remaining funds.

"It will be a nightmare if 41 passes, especially in conjunction with Proposition 36," Santa Cruz Mayor John Laird said. He echoes the views of the Santa Cruz City Council, the County Board of Supervisors, and hundreds of other state and county groups which represent the elderly, children, disabled, women, minorities, business, labor, medical services and family planning agencies. These groups base their fears on estimates from the State Legislative Analyst's Office that the measure would cut $1.6 billion from the public assistance budget, thus losing about $1.5 billion in matching federal grants for California.

Although the measure specifically gives "highest priority" to maintaining programs affecting the blind, aged and disabled, the analyst predicted a 36 percent cut in MediCal. Since over 60 percent of MediCal funds go to providing medical care for the aged and disabled, these people would be greatly affected if 41 passes, opponents say. In a letter to the Board of Supervisors, Charles Knowdel of the county's Commission on the Physically Handicapped said "[The commission's] opinion is that Proposition 41 is a boorish attempt at electoral genocide on the medically needy."

Chairperson Lee Phelps of the 200-member Alliance of California Taxpayers and Independent Voters disagreed. The alliance is one of the two county-based groups who support Proposition 41. "Proposition 41 makes not one single cut," he said. "It leaves it up to the legislature to find those that are truly needy instead of spreading money across the entire spectrum of programs that somebody says are needed." The proposition's author, Orange County Assemblymember Ross Johnson, maintains that with 41 in place "Some healthy, able-bodied young adult welfare recipients may have to go to work like everyone else."

Photo by RYAN NELLIS

Lydia Davis—one of millions who could suffer from Prop 41.

But opponents argue that the proposal would primarily impact children, in addition to harming the elderly, disabled, and other sectors. The Legislative Analyst predicted a 60 percent reduction in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC.) Over a million AFDC recipients are children, constituting over two-thirds of the program's participants. AFDC support for an unemployed mother with two children could decrease from $555 to $222 under Proposition 41.

"Proposition 41 is directed at those who are least able to defend and provide for themselves," Santa Cruz League of Women Voters President Jennice Singer said. "The League is actively opposing it because it's a blatant attack on California's low-income women and children."

Eric Schoeck of the county's Children's Commission called the measure "anti-family" because fathers might be forced to move out to keep their families eligible for benefits. He pointed to other problems that could result from financially squeezing the program. "We're predicting an increase of child abuse and domestic violence" [if 41 passes]," he said. "And that isn't hysteria—we can statistically show the trend that family life worsens in times of economic stress."

The Legislative Analyst predicted a possible 60 percent cut in Foster Care, meaning that abused children would have fewer places to go. Monthly state payments to a foster home for the care of a 10-year-old would decrease from $324 to $130, according to county figures. In Santa Cruz, some foster parents and group homes would be forced to "go out of business," leaving physically abused and emotionally disturbed children in "unsuitable environments," according to an impact report prepared for the county by the Health Services Agency (HSA) and the Human Resources Agency (HRA).

The report goes on to say that juvenile delinquents would be "warehoused into state or county institutions" if fewer group homes were available. "If these children do not receive the appropriate care and treatment in their youth, the criminal behavior would likely continue into adult life," it states. Phelps disagreed that "truly needy" children will be affected. "The greatest suffering that can be inflicted on a child is to be raised in a household where there's no ambition, no drive, no initiative," he said.

But opponents foresee several vicious circles for parents if the proposition passes. First, state spending on the Family Planning program, already cut by 25 percent, would likely be cut another 23 percent. Since the Medically Needy program would possibly be totally eliminated (according to the HSA-HRA report), destitute pregnant women might not be insured even for pre-natal care and delivery. Phelps isn't bothered by this because, he said "the best birth control is for a young man to have to go down to the drugstore and blush and buy some condoms." A large proportion of Family Planning recipients are in their late 30s or early 40s and live below the poverty line.

Proposition 41 could also establish another vicious circle with its cuts of the Work Incentive (WIN) program, which helps AFDC recipients get situated in new jobs. The HSA-HRA report predicted that the program would be halved and parts of it eliminated. Phelps said that cutting such a program would not conflict with the proposition's goals, because people should go to community colleges to acquire skills if they need help getting jobs.

Phelps claimed the proposition's main goal is to shrink "bloated bureaucracies," although it does not limit the portion of expenditures going to agencies staff or administration. Another goal, he said, is to make California less attractive to poor people in other states. "We have 10 percent of the population and 20 percent of the welfare expenditures in the nation," he said, "and don't you think that folks in other states who want to get their hands on it know that?"

Ted Benhari of Dominican Hospital said "the measure is presented as if it will stop a mother from Texas with 17 kids from jumping on our welfare wagon. The knee-jerk reaction of the people is to vote against 'fraud' and the 'lazy people' who 'could work but don't.' Actually, fraud is a very small percentage of welfare expenditure. And the measure has no provisions for attacking fraud—it just takes a scalpel to the whole welfare program."

California is second to Alaska in amount paid for average AFDC benefits, and first in average amounts of Supplemental Security Income payments to the aged and disabled, according to the 1984 US Census Bureau Report. But the cost of living in the Western region is also the highest, and California's big cities rank as some of the most expensive places to live in the nation.

Agreeing that Santa Cruz has a high cost of living, Phelps said that "those who are unable to afford living here should not feel they have a right to live here on somebody else's back." The cost of living is "no criteria" in deciding public assistance benefits, he said. "I have never seen anybody who has been unable to live in the state of California if they were willing to live where there's work to do," he said.

But opponents say the costs of trying to create "incentives" for people to work would be great. Since by law the county has final responsibility for its inhabitants, it would have to pick up about a $15 million cost-shift by increasing its General Assistance benefits for poor people who don't qualify for other programs, according to supervisorial aide Andy Schiffrin. "We could either get down on our knees and beg the state for more money, or take money away from local funds, such as the police," he said. According to Mayor John Laird, losing state and federal money would also mean taking an estimated $10 million out of the local economy.

The California Hospital, Medical and Nurses Associations have all announced their opposition to the measure because of hidden medical costs they say it would impose. "Doctors would have to tack medical costs [of indigent people unable to get MediCal coverage] onto other patients' bills," Benhari of Dominican Hospital said. "Also, people would be more likely to put off medical treatment, and that would make previously minor problems harder and more expensive to treat when they turned into life-threatening emergencies."

But although county buildings, hospitals and private doctor's offices overflow with "No On Prop. 41" buttons, the public remains largely unaware of its existence. In the latest Mervin Field Poll, 12 percent of those surveyed had heard of the measure. Four percent were in favor, five percent were opposed, and three percent were undecided.

Not surprisingly, 41 opponents are focusing their efforts on educating the public. "It's hard to imagine who this thing would really help," Benhari said. "But whenever a legislator runs welfare fraud up a flagpole, people snap to attention. If people could just spend a few hours with a family that needs welfare, not many would vote for it."

Political Ads

A Picture's Worth a Thousand Votes

by Chris Geiger

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

A BEAR AMBLES ACROSS the screen, and is confronted by an Indian. The Indian is American, of course, and the bear is the large variety with teeth. As the narrator begins speaking about "the bears in our future," we begin to wonder whether we're watching another "be good in the woods" ad for an environmental group. And then someone mentions re-electing Ronald Reagan.

We are left in the wilderness, speculating about the bear's ideologies.

Like all advertisements, political ads are nine-tenths deception, with scant informatonal value. They shrewdly combine psychology, gimickry, and market research into catchy, packaged images intended to leave pawprints all the way to the polls. Some resemble soap commercials, some are like childhood memories. But as this fall's political season vividly demonstrates, political ads influence more than just detergent sales.

"The best political commercials are similar to Rorschack [ink blot] patterns," wrote Tony Schwartz, widely regarded as top dog in the media consulting world. "The consultant's role is not to sell a candidate, but to sell [the viewers' own] preconceived notions."

Schwartz pioneered one prevalent perspective in the highly debated realm of advertising philosophy. His creations tap into the viewers' emotions, not their intellect, and attempt to dredge up feelings, worries, and fears they already harbor. The idea is that since 30 seconds are woefully inadequate for describing complex issues (and they're all complex), the time is more efficiently used for emotional/psychological appeals.

The soap-sale technique is the other major route to whopping leads in the polls. Being the old approach, however, it is less frequently used; these are the "typical" political ads, with the would-be officeholder shaking hands with every ethnic group, holding babies, crouching in fields, etc. True to its name, the strategy sells candidates like bars of soap, or rolls of toilet paper.

Although candidates may be presented as products, they often ignore the FCC regulations that cover real items such as tampons or instant coffee. Most advertisers must adhere to strict rules such as NEC's 127 "Broadcast Standards for Television." Not so with politics. If they were subjected to the usual ad restrictions, the vast majority of political commercials would be rejected hands down on the basis of such requirements as: "competitors being discredited, disparaged or unfairly attacked...no satisfactory evidence of integrity of the advertiser...taste of presentation unacceptable."

According to Tim Jenkins, aide to State Senator Henry Mello and avid ad-watcher, the Schwartz approach is the "banner strategy of the '80s." instead of being explained, the issues are *used* to elicit emotions from carefully selected groups of voters. An ad from Jerry Brown's 1982 bid for US Senate is a good example, Jenkins said. Targetted for senior citizens, it depicted a Social Security card being ripped up. "If [opponent] Pete Wilson is elected, what will happen to Social Security?" a voice asked. Information about the issues were conspicuously absent from the ad.

The presidential marketing campaigns probably wield the most sophisticated gimmickry, though they score slightly lower on deceit than some of the state ballot propositions. One Mondale ad, for example, is of special interest to Star Trekkies. A moons-eye view of earth fills the screen, and the narration begins. "The whole world's at stake," says a stern voice, referring to President Reagan's advocacy of "Star Wars" defense systems. A rhythmic video collage of newspaper clips and photos ensues, highlighting the many uncertainties in Reagan's foreign policy. The most ominous drums imaginable beat in the background. When the camera pans back, we see a console crowded with multi-colored lights and state-of-the-art computers—no doubt from the Defense Department—with a red telephone perched in the middle. "Will he be there when you need him?" asks the voice, as the lights flash wildly and the hotline rings without answer, "Election day is our chance to take control."

Such doomsday innuendo is nothing new to political advertising, especially in presidential campaigns. It is an effective tactic because everyone has some deep-seated fears of nuclear war, and the advertiser need only bring them to the surface for election day. Lyndon Johnson effectively demolished opponent Sen. Barry Goldwater in the 1964 race with the same gimmick, although his ad used only the hotline telephone, ringing incessantly without answer.

The two presidential candidates are both using the emotional appeal approach, but in different ways. Reagan is blatantly pushing his personality, trying to reinforce his carefully constructed image in the mind of voters. By appearing in the White House context ("ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States....") he can create a sense of authority Mondale cannot match, and still come off as old Uncle Ronnie. "He ends up looking like a friendly guy you wouldn't want to say no to," Jenkins observed. As the challenger and underdog, Mondale has chosen to hit the issues more directly in his ads; even the star wars ad includes a substantial amount of information on the candidates' positions. Since personality is not Mondale's forte anyway, he would be ill-advised to try Uncle Fritz ads.

> *Lights flash wildly and the hotline rings without answer. 'Election day is our chance to take control...'*

MANY OF THE ADS ON this fall's California state ballot propositions reek of Schwartz's emotional-appeal approach. Unfortunately, some also reek of misinformation—a step worse than no information at all. Ads against Proposition 37—the state lottery initiative—probably win the award for sleaze, although they may also prove very effective in the end. A businessman speaks very sternly to the camera. He repeats that the pro-lottery campaign is run by "eastern organized crime" and invokes the spectre of "those Easterners" several times. Since any authentic Californian can be expected to harbor some negative vibes toward Easterners taking over, the ad plays on that prejudice by coaxing it out in the open. No mention is made, however, of the bill's actual content.

The No-On-37 ads have the aroma of what some politicos call "a hit piece." Some more locally based contests have followed similar strategies, such as US Congressional candidate Patricia Smith Ramsey and the campaign mailings of Second District supervisoral candidate Dave Tunno. You may not be a memorable enough candidate for people to vote for you, but if you lodge a piece of dirt in the other candidate's image, maybe you'll have a chance. Such is the case with Tunno's mailing two weeks ago, which consisted of a list of "Yes's" and "No's" in front of some carefully contrived questions about the two candidate's views. "Often you can look at political ads to determine what's going to happen on election day," Jenkins said. "If candidates don't attack their opponents, the polls are often up for them." In hit pieces, the sponsoring candidates or bills often escape without having to reveal information about themselves as well—while still mucking up the opposition.

Of course, failing to mention anything about a bill or candidate is standard, despite the fact that several thousand dollars have just been spent to advertise. Strange as it may seem, this tendency is explainable. Trying to communicate the ghoulish details of a ballot measure (such as Howard Jarvis' Prop 36) is not esy in 30 seconds.

Prop 36 (the "Save Prop 13" ballot measure) may not be the best example of information problems, because Jarvis regularly resorts to yet another time-honored campaign technique—lying. On his TV spot, Jarvis speaks while a nearby televison flashes alarming messages, such as the claim that property taxes will soon double without the propositon. And his mailers? They are almost identical to state or federal tax bills, printed on fine check paper, tucked into manilla yellow envelopes, and inscribed with the benediction: Property Tax Statement—Do Not Destroy.

So much for informational advertising, although politics and factual information are not customarily found in the same bag of jelly beans anyway. Some critics of political ads feel controls should somehow be placed on their content, to steer them back to the issues and away from manipulation. "Somehow" is the key word here. Jim Tabilio, president of Prismax Associates, Ltd. (a political ad agency) may have said it best: "The process would be served greatly if political radio and TV spots were banned completely."

Prop 36

Son of Jarvis Stomps Again

by Sharon May Brown

CALIFORNIA HAS A new endangered species—Proposition 13—according to Howard Jarvis, self-proclaimed champion of the taxpayer. To rescue his earlier brainchild from state courts which have "undermined the clear intent" of the 1978 tax cut initiative, Jarvis now presents Proposition 36, an amendment to Prop 13 intended to reverse the "anti-13" rulings of the past six years.

Opponents claim, however, that 36 is not in the spirit of 13 at all. Even the California Taxpayers' Association—which strongly supported the earlier tax cut—has denounced 36 as "unfair, unworkable, and counter-productive to good government and a sound California economy."

The initiative would decrease property taxes for those who acquired property before 1977 (the taxpayers who now pay the lowest taxes) and increase property taxes for the majority of California's property owners—those who have bought property recently and now pay the highest taxes. The vice president of Cal-Tax Research, John H. Sullivan, claimed the new Jarvis initiative "is directly contrary to Proposition 13 as far as treating property taxpayers equitably."

Rarely do UC Regents take a stand on political issues. They have on Prop 36.

—Dave Tunno

Prop 36 originator Howard Jarvis and friend.

Although Jarvis says that the refunds would go to exactly hose who pay the most taxes—corpora ions and individuals that own comme:cial and other income-producing property—the initiative has managed to attract a diverse array of opponents.

The Santa Cruz City Council and County Board of Supervisors have joined the California Taxpayers' Association to fight "Jarvis IV," along with the California Chamber of Commerce, the California Business Roundtable, and the Regents of the University of California, among others. The UC declaration is one of the few times in university history that the Regents have taken a formal stand on a political issue.

The complex and ambiguous state constitutional amendment departs from 13 by entering the realm of fees. It limits the extent of fee increases to increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), and then only to cover "direct costs of a service." Any further increases would require a two-thirds vote by citizens.

Proponents of Jarvis IV claim this limit will prevent the whittling away of Prop 13 tax benefits. Government agencies, they fear, are seeking to offset the tax revenue decreases by increasing other types of taxes under the guise of "fees" and "assessments." Jarvis IV is intended to save California taxpayers from paying for "all kinds of silly [government] projects that people really don't need," said Marilyn Liddicoat, former Santa Cruz supervisor and Prop 36 supporter.

Prop 36 opponents fear these fee restrictions will cripple local government, shifting power toward the state level. "The continuation of local government as we know it is at stake," said Santa Cruz County Supervisor Gary Patton.

The exact jurisdiction and effect of these fee restrictions remains unclear. The University of California, for instance, has literally thousands of fees. If these are subjected to the legislation of Prop 36, the result would be "financial chaos and an administrative nightmare," for the university, according to a recent UC analysis.

The Regents' general counsel Donald Reidhaar warned that Prop 36's passage could essentially shift the university's management from the Regents to the California legislature. Reidhaar said that if passed, Prop 36 "could have truly profound negative consequences for the university."

Hardest hit by the measure would be the public school system, which is still suffering from the Prop 13 program cutbacks, according to Santa Cruz City School's Board Trustee Nancy Matlock. "The great danger is that as funding becomes increasingly state-centered, control of local programs will shift to state legislators who know nothing about regional educational needs," Matlock said.

Lee Phelps, state chairperson of the Alliance of California Taxpayers and Independent Voters, disagrees. The new Jarvis initiative will have "absolutely no impact" on the state school system, he stated. Nor does he feel the Prop 13 scare was justified. "The dire calamities predicted by Prop 13 just have not happened," he said.

Santa Cruz Mayor John Laird painted a different picture. "The impact of Prop 13 was somewhat cushioned by the $9 billion state surplus," Laird said. "Now that surplus no longer exists."

Jarvis IV's new fee policy would create a monumental legislative tangle in local government, according to Laird. He pointed to a trivial example of the initiative's effect, that could easily be encountered in many other instances. The admission charge to high school football games, Laird said, often covers more than just the direct cost of the game. "If 36 passed," said Laird, "that entrance fee would be considered illegal unless it was approved by a two-thirds majority of the local vote. It's ridiculous."

'The continuation of local government as we know it is at stake'

—Gary Patton

The Consumer Price Index limit also poses endless complications. The Sacramento County Parks District, for instance, charges residents a fee to pasture their horses on its property, and charges an extra amount to feed them alfalfa. Under Proposition 36, every time the price of alfalfa rose above the CPI, the district would have to obtain a two-thirds vote of the people to raise the charge.

The effect of the proposition, however, may reach far beyond fees

continued on page 10

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Assembly, State Senate and Congress

Bark of the Underdog

by Cheryl Kadis

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

UNLIKE THE PRESIDENTial race, the Republican slate is the long-shot in Santa Cruz County. Three relatively unknown Republicans are challenging three well-known Democratic incumbents for their seats in the US Congress, State Assembly and State Senate. Assembly candidate Roger Magyar said, "Challengers do not win elections, incumbents lose them." Although none of the three incumbents have expressed any doubts about their reelection, no one knows for sure until the votes are in.

US Congress: Panetta vs. Ramsey

The partisan divisions in the Congressional race this term are about as wide as they come. The incumbent is Democrat Leon Panetta who has voted against oil-drilling off the Santa Cruz-Monterey coast, for local and federal budget cuts and federal deficit cuts. As a leader of the Nutrition Subcommittee, Panetta has voted for increased services and funding for the elderly and poor. Challenger Patricia Smith Ramsey, on the other hand, is a true Republican in her views. She supports Reagan's budget cuts and favors voluntary prayer in schools, according to her campaign manager, Dave Demski.

"I've found it very hard to find out just what she stands for," Panetta said of Ramsey. Panetta said he believes Ramsey will simply "rubber-stamp their [Republican Party] ideas."

One of Ramsey's major concerns, according to Demski, is a balanced budget. "Without [a balanced budget] the phenomenal recovery we have seen in the past two years under Reagan will be destroyed," Demski said. "A balanced budget will give the government back to the people."

Demski criticized Panetta regarding his views on the budget. "Panetta does not favor cutting government spending, he favors raising taxes," Demski said. Panetta, however, responded that he has steered over $360 billion in federal deficit cuts through Congress.

Ramsey has never held public office. A lawyer and a businesswoman, she wants to run the government like a business, Demski said. Panetta has held the 16th Congressional district for 8 years, and before that he was a lawyer in Monterey and director of the US Office for Civil Rights.

Demski stated that Panetta once said his vote represents his own opinion, not that of his constituency. "Ramsey thinks a representative should represent the people who elected them," he added. Panetta replied that he believes people elect representatives to look at the issues, listen to their needs and desires and make a decision based on experience. People elect representatives "as thinkers, not as rubber stamps," Panetta said.

Panetta strongly opposed Proposition 41, terming it "one of the most tragic and uncaring proposition I have ever seen." He said he thinks Proposition 36—the "Save Prop 13" measure—is "just Jarvis continuing to go wild," and that it will probably hurt taxpayers more than it helps them. He is also against eliminating bilingual ballots (Prop 38). Ramsey was not available for comment on her position regarding the propositions.

Challengers to three local legislators are all long-shots, but the campaign must go on...

State Assembly: Farr vs. Rate

From off-shore oil drilling to hydrogen power, the assembly race between incumbent Sam Farr and UCSC operating engineer Lester Rate is not totally without energy, although Rate is the clear underdog in the contest.

Energy issues—and especially hydrogen power—appeared to be foremost in Rate's mind. "Hydrogen has got to be the way of the future," Rate said. Both he and Farr think we need to move away from fossil fuels, according to Farr's press secretary John Boesel. But Farr thinks keeping fuel prices low and affordable for everyone and exploring solar and wind power sources are the most important energy concerns. Rate thinks hydrogen power is clean, safe, and economical. But hydrogen power is "a bit far-fetched," Boesel said.

According to Rate, the major difference between himself and Farr is party affiliation. "I come from the rank and file of the Republican Party, and Farr is a Democrat," he said. According to Boesel, the major difference is experience. Farr has held his office as assemblymember since 1980 and was a Santa Cruz County Supervisor before that. Over 83 percent of the bills Farr authored in his first year as assemblymember became laws. His approval rate during his four years in office is over 85 percent.

Both Farr and Rate are opposed to off-shore oil drilling, but their reasoning is different. Rate said he was against the drilling because of the "truth of the matter: there is no oil out there." Farr thinks the economic profit does not make up for the potential harm to the environment, according to Boesel. Farr led the anti-oil drilling petition campaign against Interior Secretary James Watt in 1981 which gained enough signatures to put California officially on record against off-shore oil drilling.

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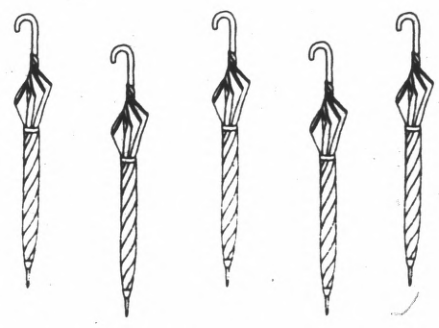

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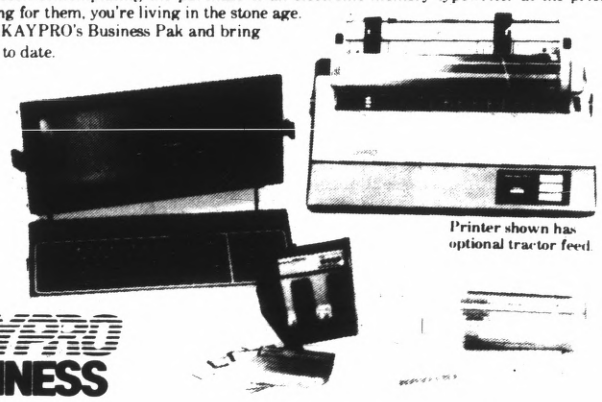

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continued from previous page

Underdog

One point on which both Farr and Rate agree is Proposition 41: both strongly oppose it. Farr is also opposed to Proposition 36, according to Boesel, because it would "cripple local governments and force cutbacks in services like fire and police." Rate did not state his position on the proposal, saying only that the people who paid the taxes would have to decide and that "all the bureaucrats are against it, if that tells you anything."

State Senate: Mello vs. Magyar

Education and community service are two of Senator Henry Mello's primary concerns, according to Fred Civian, Mello's campaign manager. Mello has demonstrated concern for the elderly, and authored SB134 and SB1337 which provide for start-up and continuing of funding for Adult Day Health Care centers in California. He also wrote SB2041, which puts more restrictions on timber harvest plans. Both of these bills were signed into law, along with more than a dozen other Mello bills this year.

Mello's challenger, Roger Magyar, a college teacher of economics and management, wants drastic changes in public education. "I propose an Education Bill of Rights that will enable parents to choose their children's schools in the same way the GI Bill of Rights permitted veterans to choose their education," Magyar stated in his promotional pamphlet.

Magyar wants to create a "free-market" private educational system by substituting "educational vouchers" for public school subsidies. Schools would then have incentive to improve their quality, he said. "If the Ku Klux Klan set out to design a school system to keep the poor poor, they could not have done a better job than what we have now.

"Mello says Magyar's plan for education will end public schools as we know them," Civian said. "His plans would create two separate school systems, one for lower and middle income families and one for rich people." Civian said Mello is working for stable, predictable funding for public schools, plus longer school days and longer school years.

Magyar also expressed strong opinions about SB1, the homosexual anti-discrimination bill. "They have no more right to flaunt their sexuality than heterosexuals," he said. "Homosexuality is a legitimate reason not to hire, the same as saying 'hey buddy, you eat too much garlic,' " he added. "Having the government deciding how we should think and act is worse than having some people being denied jobs occasionally." Mello has voted for SB1.

The two candidates also differ on Proposition 36, the new Jarvis initiative; Mello opposes it, and Magyar favors it. Requiring two-thirds vote for revising government fees is not unreasonable, according to Magyar. "If you convict someone of murder you have to have a unanimous decision," he said.

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Jarvis

for football games and alfalfa. Circumstances such as drought or shifts in the international oil market, Laird said, can send service costs skyrocketing far above the CPI. The city would then have to shoulder the extra cost, shortchanging other necessary services.

Prop 36 supporters claim that Jarvis IV "does not intend" to affect rates charged for services such as water, gas or electricity, transportation, health, airports, or waste disposal. But between property tax losses, revoked fees, and an increased share of pension payments, Prop 36 would take a $2.5 million chunk out of Santa Cruz's general fund, resulting in "massive service cuts," according to Laird. "They are making the same mistake as with 13," Laird said. "They write something in stone and then say they didn't mean what it said."

Jarvis backers also claim that Prop 36 will stimulate California's economy by lowering tax rates, thereby fostering economic growth and higher employment rates. Critics fear 36 would do just the opposite.

"The real fear of business," said Santa Cruz City Manager Richard Wilson, "is that when you no longer have maintained streets and public services you can't have a thriving private sector." Under 36, new businesses would face the high assessment rates of recently acquired property—an added hindrance to economic growth which makes the initiative appear "counter-productive" to the California Taxpayers' Association.

The wording of the initiative creates still more problems. By leaving the term "direct cost" undefined, Jarvis has left the initiative open to court interpretation, the very problem in Prop 13 that 36 supposedly seeks to remedy. Although it is difficult to predict how the courts will interpret the phrase, Cal-Tax Executive Vice President Richard Simpson said, "it could easily exclude profit. If so, this could adversely affect every private business that provides a public service under contract with state or local governments."

Seldom have California voters been confronted by campaign claims as contradictory as those surrounding the Proposition 36 drive. With supporters pleaing "SAVE PROP 13—VOTE YES ON 36" and opponents countering "SUPPORT PROP 13—OPPOSE 36," the issues can easily remain in a fog. Considering the seriousness of the measure's potential impacts, voters would do well to look beyond the slogans.

Prop 37

Bet or Education?

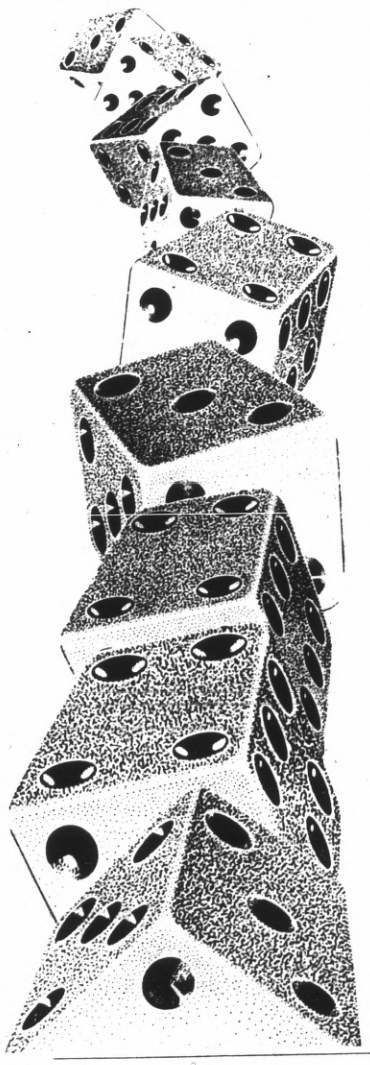
by Jennie Dusheck

RECENT POLLS SHOW that most Californians would love the chance to lose some money in a state lottery, and under Proposition 37, some of that lost money would go to a good cause—public education. But an out-of-state gambling corporation and California horse-racing interests are locked in an advertising battle that makes Proposition 37 seem a far bigger issue than it is.

As of September 17, the chief promoter of the state lottery—Scientific Games Inc.—had provided 85 percent of the $1.5 million in contributions to Californians for Better Education, the primary pro-lottery group. Scientific Games now runs 14 of the 17 other state lotteries, and if Proposition 37 passes, the company will most likely run California's projected $1.5 billion lottery also.

Opponents believe that the wording of the proposition rules out participation by any company other than Scientific Games in running the lottery. 37 calls for extensive disclosures of information about lottery suppliers—including federal income tax returns for the last three years—all to be provided before the lottery company can even submit a bid for the contract. Since the lottery must be operating within 135 days of the effective date of the measure, this stipulation effectively rules out any companies which cannot comply within such a short time. When asked about this, Tom Higgins, Field Representative of Californians for Better Education replied, "If Scientific Games is the only [company] qualified to meet the deadline and have open books, maybe that's who we should have. We have no interest in doing anything sneaky, organized crime type of stuff." Scientific Games already has to provide tax information to other states because its parent company, Bally, runs a casino in Atlantic City.

Opponents believe the proposition's wording rules out participation by companies other than Scientific Games.



If Scientific Games runs the California lottery, it is guaranteed an operating budget of up to 16 percent of the take (about $240 million per year). The other 84 percent would go back to the public in the form of prizes (50 percent), and public education (34 percent).

Opposition to the measure is hardly a grassroots movement, either. As of September 17, 99 percent of the $78,550 donated to Californians Against Proposition 37 and Californians Against the Eastern Lottery Fraud came from California horse racing interests, who apparently view the lottery as competition for their clientele.

Outside of the big spenders, plenty of Californians have more than a strictly monetary interest in Proposition 37. Those who support it are mostly educators, local school boards and other educational organizations, who view the projected $500 million per year as a means of improving the quality of schools in California. For kindergarten through 12th grade—slated to receive 80 percent of the lottery money—the bonus would constitute an increase of about four percent over current budgets.

Many opponents of the proposition—including many educators as well as law enforcement officials—scoff at the idea of extra funding for public education. They say that even though the text of the proposition states that the lottery money will be used to supplement rather than replace state funding, nothing in the proposed amendment guarantees that public education will really get any extra money—especially after a few years.

If the lottery earned $500 million per year for public education, nothing in the amendment would prevent the state from allotting public education its usual budget—minus the $500 million—so that the total budget remained the same, according to Fred Keeley, chief of staff for Assemblymember Sam Farr (who opposes the proposition). Asked if he thought this would really happen, Keeley replied, "Absolutely! There's plenty of competition for funds in Sacramento."

Another issue is whether the people who play lotteries are primarily poor or middle-class. Most observers agree that the rich are not the primary lottery players. But opponents of the lottery argue that a disproportionate number of low-income people play the lottery, thus turning the lottery into a "tax on the poor." According to a leaflet put out by Californians for Better Education, "numerous studies" show that "middle-income, not the poor, play lotteries in the greatest proportion."

Keeley agreed that in one study, "people of many incomes were playing the lottery, at first." But as time went on, he said, "playing by middle income people dropped off" and became more weighted toward the poor.

For a few critics, the lottery is not just an economic question, but a moral one. Governor Deukmejian opposes the proposition for this reason, and so does Assemblymember Sam Farr, according to Keeley. "Sam Farr doesn't think that the state government belongs in the gambling business," he said. The purpose of government is to provide services to the public, and gambling schemes cannot be construed to be a service, he said.

Though the battle over Proposition 37 is dominated by gambling interests on both sides, the issue involves more than choosing between horse races and lotteries. California voters must not only decide whether they approve of lotteries but whether public education will get its fair share under the measure, whether a lottery will attract criminals (as opponents claim), and whether the measure unfairly favors one lottery company.

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Race for the Swing

by Chris Geiger

FOR AN ACCURATE MAP of Santa Cruz County's political geography, the county board of supervisors may be the first place to look. True to their constituencies, two progressive supervisors from north county regularly face off against the two conservative south county supervisors. And like the mid-county region it represents, the Second District seat balances precariously between the two blocs.

Since the other four supervisors are more or less predictable in their stands on certain questions, the Second District Supervisor pulls a lot of weight. Logging, housing developments, growth rates—all fall under the board's jurisdiction, and those who have a stake in these issues care very much which way the mid-county "swing" vote swings. Little wonder the race between incumbent Second District Supervisor Robley Levy and challenger Dave Tunno has mushroomed into this season's major local political event, complete with a price tag of well over $125,000.

Throughout the campaign, Levy has stood by her role as the board's swing vote, insisting she does not belong to either of the two ideological camps. "You can almost inevitably predict where the other supervisors will stand," Levy said. "My role has been to mediate." Meanwhile, Tunno has attacked Levy at every step, questioning her slow-growth posture while claiming that her sympathies lean toward the progressives.

'They say they're anti-growth, but they really only want growth where they want it.'

—Dave Tunno

Photo by RYAN NELLIS

Challenger Dave Tunno

Photo by RYAN NELLIS

Incumbent Supervisor Robley Levy

Levy, 49, is a tall, cordial woman who says she prefers precinct walking to the hand-pumping political style. She has served on the board for the past four years; before that she was a member of several public commissions, and was responsible for organizing Santa Cruz County's League of Women Voters chapter in the early 1960s. If she does win her re-election bid, Levy will make history, of sorts; for no Second District incumbent has been re-elected to that seat in the past 40 years.

Tunno is an old-style politician, 61 years old, with a firm handshake and honorary Lions Club pins on his lapel. He worked for five years as a congressional administrator during the 1960s, was general manager of the Riverside Community Services District and twice president of the Soquel Chamber of Commerce. The latter distinction was cause for a minor furor last month, when the chamber chose Tunno as grand marshal of their traditional "Soquel-O-Rama" merchants' event. Included in the chamber's publicity for the event was a lengthy biographical write-up. Levy charged that the chamber had turned the public festival into a political event—a "Tunno-Rama"—and some chamber members considered leaving the group in protest. Tunno promptly termed Levy's protest "childish." Except for this issue, Tunno has been the one taking the offensive, attacking Levy on everything from her leadership during the 1982 flood to the county's growth "mismanagement" and the mispronunciation of his name.

The growth issue and its incarnations have dominated the Levy/Tunno bout, as it has many local elections. The most pervasive conflict, however, has been over labels; each claims the title of "moderate," while accusing the other of being pro-growth at heart.

Tunno argued that considerable growth has occurred in the county during the past four years, and therefore the present supervisors—and especially Levy—are not the anti-growth advocates they claim. "[Levy and Supervisors Gary Patton and Joe Cuchiarra] say they're anti-growth, but they really only want growth where *they* want it," Tunno said. "It's not just Robley, but all of them; I haven't seen any leadership on the board." He often points to a list of 1,234 new multi-type housing units approved by Levy as evidence of her pro-growth tendencies. "Here's how I look at it," Tunno said. "Nowhere in the county do you not see growth. And look who's in office."

Levy defended her voting record on growth issues. "Of course we approve some projects," she said. "I never have claimed to be a no-growth candidate." She said that of the 28 projects cited by Tunno (excluding extensions of permits), 23 were approved unanimously by both the pro-growth and anti-growth factions of the board. She also proudly noted the board's "substantial" reduction of the county's permissible growth rate from 2.4 percent to 1.5 percent since she took office. Tunno has done a "flip-flop" on growth since August, she said, when he conducted a phone poll in the district and discovered the residents' strong feelings on the issue. "My record is strong and clear on growth control," Levy said. "You can't whitewash reality."

Levy's characterizations of Tunno as pro-development are based partially on his financial backing. The candidates' latest financial disclosures lend some substance to her claims. At least $817 of Levy's funds came from out of her district, $200 from out of county, and a total $130 from developers, contractors, or real estate owners, managers, or brokers. The Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN), a local progressive political group, also contributed $130. By comparison, Tunno received at least $3700 from outside the district, $1800 from out of county, and a total of about $3500 from development or real estate interests. The newly created Businessmen's and Chamber of Commerce Political Action Committee (BACPAC) added another $600 to Tunno's war chest.

The development interests lining up behind Tunno don't necessarily make him pro-development, according to Tunno. "Levy has real estate people all through her campaign," Tunno said, referring to Jack Baskin, a local developer and Levy supporter. "My builders are single-family home builders."

"The real estate business fares better under slow-growth conditions anyway, because prices go up," he said. Nevertheless, Tunno's latest financial disclosure statement shows at least ten realtors or real estate managers, plus a number of contractors and investors. Levy's statement lists one realtor.

Although UCSC lies outside Levy's district, the proposed UCSC R&D Center could heavily impact the mid-county area. Should the UC Regents approve the idea, the county will have to decide whether to help finance an eastern access road through its unincorporated lands below the proposed complex. Also the board will have to address the problems of housing for the resulting influx of R&D employees. "In an era when we are finding it extremely difficult to even repair storm-damaged roads, it would be even more difficult to write a blank check for [the eastern access]," Levy said. "The failures at Seagate and Victor are also cautionary. Maybe the R&D center isn't the most appropriate use of the land." Seagate and Victor are two local electronics manufacturers that have recently experienced large layoffs.

Tunno was less firm on the R&D issue. "I'm sure it will end up in the courts," he said. "Who knows? [The R&D center] is certainly clean. It might be beneficial."

Tunno also attacked Levy's treatment of the Wingspread development, proposed for the Porter Sesnon property near New Brighton State Beach. One of the last undeveloped stretches of coastline in mid or south county, the UC Regents leased the land to the developing firm of Hare, Brewer and Kelley in 1979. Three separate plans for the property have been introduced, but due to a variety of factors none have survived the approval process. The firm originally proposed a 630-unit housing complex for the site, but changed its plan when the chances of approval grew slim. Levy is the only board member who hasn't yet taken a stand on Wingspread; as it stands the usual two supervisors are for the project, two are against it. "If I'd been on the board, it would have been a definite yes or no," Tunno said. "It's unfair to business, homeowners, and the community." Tunno has said he would approve one of the Wingspread proposals.

'You can almost inevitably predict where other supervisors will stand. My role has been to mediate.'

—Robley Levy

"The facts still aren't in," Levy responded last week. "The public interest is not served by those who rush to approve or disapprove projects of such magnitude." Whoever wins the election, Wingspread—along with the UCSC R&D Center and other growth issues—promises to dominate the board's agendas for years to come.

Compared to the typical Santa Cruz City Council election, the Second District contest is far less turbulent and perhaps less interesting for the political fan. Despite the torrent of accusations and countercharges, the candidates' philosophies are not so divergent as in other races—at least judging by what they say. But considering the delicacy of the board's present balance, it wouldn't take much to tip the scales.

Prop 38

La Voz de la Gente

by Aikos Barton

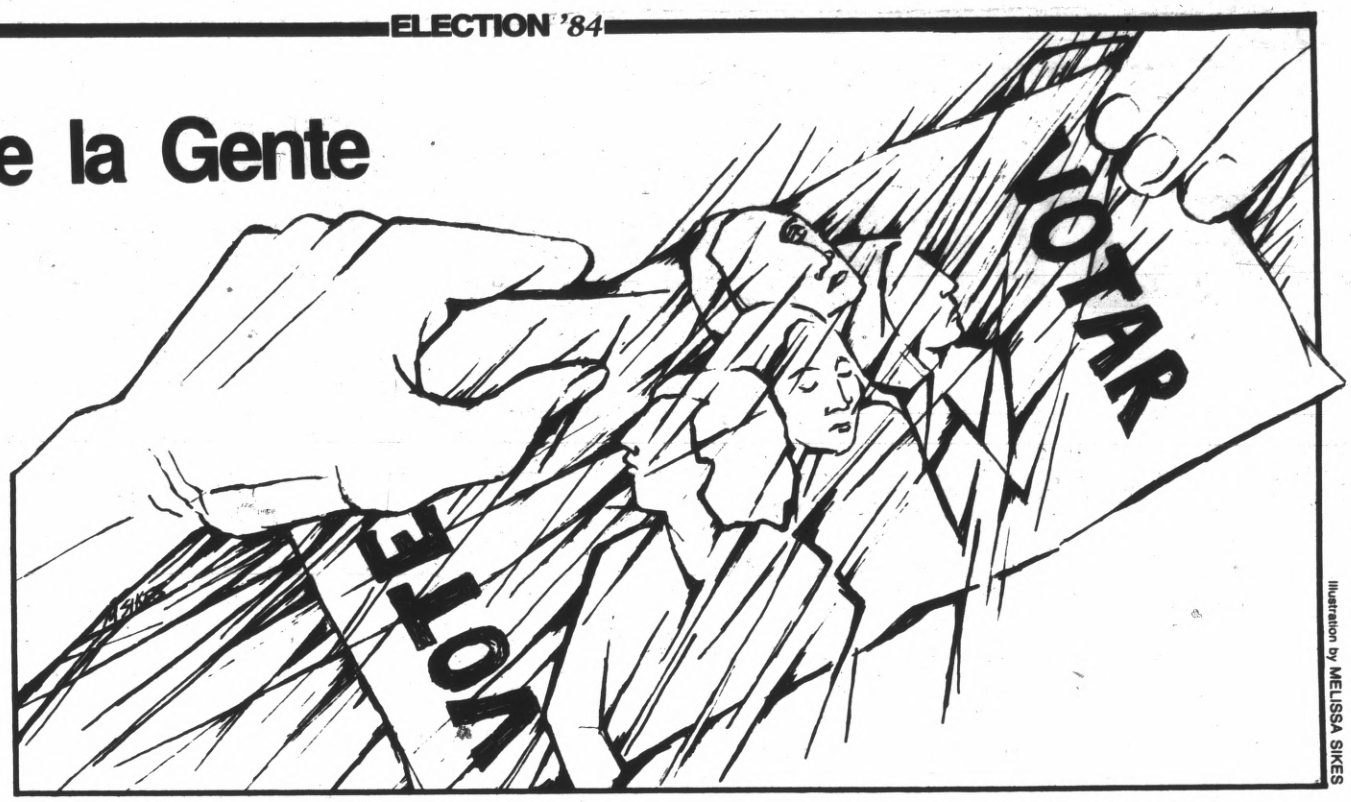

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

ANNA GUTH DOES NOT think ballots should be in foreign languages; it's a pet peeve of hers. "Both of my parents came here from Italy—they learned English. The younger immigrants think they should get things on a silver platter." Guth, whose daughter went to school at the University of California, is a volunteer with the California Committee for Ballots in English (CCBE), a San Francisco-based group that put Proposition 38 on the ballot for this upcoming statewide election.

If passed, Proposition 38 requires the governor to write a letter to Congress and the president urging the abolition of bilingual ballots and voting materials. Director of CCBE Stanley Diamond, believes bilingual ballots are costly, unnecessary, divisive and detrimental to the speedy integration of immigrants into the mainstream.

So far, the debate over the measure has been overshadowed by other controversial propositions. The seeming quiet belies the explosive controversy that lies beneath the surface. "I'm working on this out of a sense of patriotism, and a sense that things are just getting out of hand," explained Guth. Jon Silver, a member of the Watsonville-based Migrant Media Education Project (MMEP), countered that "This proposition is part and parcel of a racist, xenophobic climate of hysteria."

The cost of bilingual voting materials in Santa Cruz County works out to only about one-fifth of one percent of the county's general election costs. 115 people have requested materials in Spanish here, according to Francis Giardina of the Santa Cruz County Elections Division. Does this mean that bilingual ballots are unnecessary? Not at all, said Martha Buenes, a Santa Cruz resident: "Many Spanish-speaking people are eligible to vote but feel disenfranchised. When only 51 percent of the voters actually vote, we should be *encouraging* people to vote."

Nonsense, said Diamond. "They're unnecessary. Take the Chinese ballot. It's in literal Chinese. Only 5 percent of the Chinese-American population can read it. Most people speak street Chinese."

Proponents of 38 like to point out that bilingual ballots are also unnecessary because a fifth grade level of English is required to become a citizen, but opponents disagree. "I was born here and have a college education, and *I* have a hard time with these initiatives. How is someone with a fifth grade level of English supposed to catch on?" asked Kim Smith, a language studies major at UCSC.

Diamond wonders how someone could spend the five years in the US necessary to become a citizen and not learn English. Former teacher John McGlaughlin of the California Republican Assembly (CRA) amplified this view. "We need to emphasize teaching English to the kids who come here," he said. "They can pick up English *fast*."

Backers of 38 think the bilingual ballots did immigrants a disservice by giving the impression that one could be a full participant in the US society without learning English. "There are more job opportunities when you understand English," explained Guth.

Proposition 38 supporters contend that bilingual ballots are divisive, and "create tensions and ill-will among neighbors," as CCBE literature puts it. While most people who work in English as a Second Language (ESL) or bilingual programs in Santa Cruz are against the measure, one experienced ESL teacher (who wished to remain anonymous) supports it. "Language is one of the things that unites a country. When you allow the language barriers to continue, and don't provide incentive, you get a Spanish community over here, an Italian community over here, and the cultural barriers are reinforced."

Diana Campoamor, media director with the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund (MALDEF), disagreed. "This is not Quebec. The historical and political realities are different. These people are flinging simplistic comparisons that just don't hold up."

While both sides debate about cost and the necessity or frivolity of bilingual ballots, the real issue runs deeper. CCBE received a $10,000 seed grant from "US English," promoters of the English Language Amendment (ELA)—a proposed constitutional amendment which would make English the official language of the United States. Former US Senator S.I. Hayakawa introduced the ELA into Congress in 1981. It has since been reintroduced by Senator Walter Huddleston (D-KY).

"It's important to look at these people's hidden agenda," cautioned opponent Barry McLaughlin. There are one million Hispanic voters in California, and by the year 2000 California is expected to be 50 percent Hispanic, according to MALDEF's Campoamor. "Right now Hispanics are dictating politics in the city of Miami. That strikes fear into the heart of some people."

Who's opposing 38? "I think it's politicians who think they're going to get votes from the Spanish people and the Chinese people," said CRA's McGlaughlin.

Who's pushing it? "The Republicans," answered David Zuniga of the Mexican-American Political Association in San Jose, citing statistics that 70 percent of Hispanics vote Democrat. Indeed, the Californian Republican party has endorsed it and the state Democrat party is on the record against it.

"Fairness" is the rallying cry on both sides. Cristal Goedecke, a volunteer with the Santa Cruz Republican headquarters, is against special treatment. "My parents are both immigrants and they learned English either before they came here or when they arrived. I myself was born outside the United States," she said.

Goedecke's argument is echoed by almost every supporter of 38. Even if they don't know facts and figures involved in the debate, they know that some or all of their ancestors learned English when they came here. In response to this, MAPA's Zuniga pointed out that IRS forms are bilingual, and the people who might lose their votes pay taxes just like everybody else. And UCSC professor and Santa Cruz school board member Art Pearl cited the history of immigration. "Two things happened in the earlier waves of immigration—people didn't understand, and people didn't vote. We don't want those things."

In the end, the two sides of Prop 38 have very differing views about the US. "As an American citizen, you have a responsibility to learn English," said Diamond. But according to Silver, "it all comes down to whether you think of America as a melting pot or a stew."

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A Message to the University Community from Gary Patton, Mardi Wormhoudt, John Laird, Mike Rotkin, & Jane Weed:

Dear members of the University Community,

We urge you to vote NO on proposition 41 on November 6.

Proposition 41, promoted by Ross Johnson (R-Orange) would pose a hardship for almost everyone. Hardest hit would be women and children, the aged, blind, and disabled who need state and federal help for basic subsistence and necessary health care.

If Proposition 41 passes:

•Medi-Cal services will be cut by 36%. The elderly on fixed incomes and the disabled will be forced to do without needed medical services. Medi-Cal coverage for prescription drugs, eyeglasses and dentistry will be eliminated.

•Foster Care expenditures will be cut by 50%. This means that 29,000 abused, neglected, and homeless children will be affected.

•Family planning services will be slashed by up to 80%. The availability of affordable family planning is a crucial factor in enabling women to stay employed, to complete their education, or to participate in job training.

•AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) will be cut for an unemployed mother and two children from $555/month to just $300/month or lower.

•THE COUNTY WILL HAVE TO DIVERT $15 MILLION FROM ITS OWN BUDGET to fill the void in services created by Prop.41. In order to meet its legal responsibility to provide for the needy, the County will have to slash social programs, law enforcement, courts and virtually all other discretionary programs.

Public assistance and Medi-Cal are subjects of debate each year in the California Legislature. Sometimes Democrats and Republicans agree; sometimes they don't. Proposition 41 will have such catastrophic effects that it has created political allies of such diverse groups as the California State Chamber of Commerce, League of Women Voters, and Campaign for Economic Democracy.

Within the the context of political disagreement, there lies a value which nearly all of us share. We, as Californians, believe that we CAN accomplish what we set out to do and NOT leave the most vulnerable among us—the aged, the blind, the disabled, the children—to fend for themselves.

Proposition 41 must be stopped! Vote NO on Nov. 6.

Signed,

Gary Patton
Board of Supervisors

Mike Rotkin
City Councilmember

Marti Wormhoudt
City Councilmember

Jane Weed
City Councilmember

John Laird
Mayor of Santa Cruz

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Pre-emptive Strike Against Gypsies

The discovery of seven gypsy moth caterpillars in Felton may spark chemical spraying there next spring, if the state follows the advice of its science advisory panel. The panel recommended spraying the insecticide Carbaryl—commonly known as Sevin—in the approximately nine-square-mile area where the moths were found this summer. Although the groups suggested ground spraying, aerial spraying was not ruled out.

One panel member, Dr. Don Dahlston of UC Berkeley, joined Supervisor Joe Cucchiara in protesting the recommendations. Cucchiara said the use of highly-toxic Carbaryl against seven moths is an overkill "equivalent to dropping a nuclear bomb on Grenada," and that a safer product called BT should be used instead. He also objected to any aerial spraying in the valley, due to the risk of contaminating surface water sources.

Panel chair Marjorie Hoy replied that BT "does a pretty decent job, but is not as good as Carbaryl" for eradicating the pests.

Gypsy moths are notorious for their partial to total defoliation of 1.9 million acres of eastern forests ten years ago, and they remain a major pest there. Should they become established in California, the moths could threaten a variety of forest trees, along with their usual diet of hardwoods and ornamentals, Hoy said. In a recent feeding test at the University of Oregon, the caterpillars "did very well" on potted Redwood trees, she added.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

'J' is for Java Junkies, pouring their poison

Bulldozable Bahia

To one group of architects and developers, the La Bahia Apartments on Beach Street look increasingly replaceable. If designers' plans become reality, a large, first-class hotel—possibly a Hilton—could replace the present 45-unit complex. Most of the apartments are in the city's "affordable" range, meaning those within reach for a worker who earns a city-determined median wage.

According to Planning Commissioner Andy Schiffrin, anybody who replaces housing deemed affordable by the city has the responsibility under a city-wide ordinance to replace that housing or pay a fine. Dick Rahders of Thacher and Thompson designers said that the firm is already looking for property to build new units for current residents of La Bahia. "It was a precondition for our working with the developer that he make sure the tenants are taken care of," Rahders said.

The firm has asked for an application to change the city's zoning and hotel requirements, enabling them to pack more rooms into the building. Their plans call for a $20 million, 270-room hotel spread onto four stories. Underground parking lots would accommodate 400 cars. "In terms of beach hotels, it's a small one," Rahder said of the planned building. "The roofs are variated in a way that's meant to maintain a human kind of scale that keeps it from being a monolith." He claimed the hotel will make $500,000 for the city through taxes each year.

Schiffrin, however, is cautious toward the project. Noting that an environmental impact study and a period of public response are still forthcoming, he said "the issue is complex—it makes sense to wait and see what they're doing. They're aware of the problems they have to deal with."

Chemical Feast

Health authorities evacuated 300 Corralitos residents last week when 14 barrels of toxic chemicals were found dumped off Brown's Valley Road. The residents were allowed to return to their homes several hours later, after a task force from the County Environmental Health office determined that they were not in danger

Officials think this dumping is linked to 20 barrels found at other sites in the area later in the week. The markings on the barrels—although somewhat disfigured—look similar, according to Assistant District Attorney Bob Patterson. "We cannot say conclusively that they came from the same place, but that is what we suspect," Patterson said. An investigation is under way to determine just where the chemicals came from, and who was responsible for the illegal dumping.

Investigators believe barrels contain Isopropyl and butyl alcohol, hydrocholoric and sulfuric acids and ether. The potential for environmental damage is high in incidents like this, according to Ray Talley, director of County Environmental Health. "Fortunately, in this case, there was no damage. The amount of chemicals spilled was limited." The county hopes to enhance its hazardous material program, Talley said, by becoming more involved with the state in recording usage and disposal of toxic chemicals. Also, the penalty will soon be stiffened for dumping toxic waste. As of January 1, the offense will be a felony, not a misdemeanor.

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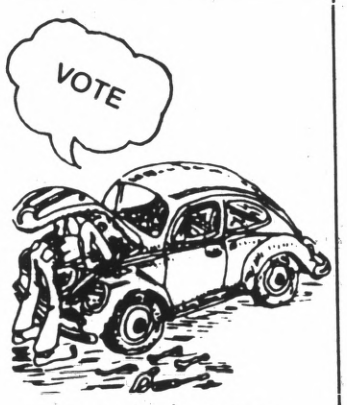

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SELECTIONS

US CONGRESS 16th DISTRICT

Leon Panetta: For the past eight years Panetta has proven himself a strong, successful representative for the people and the environment of the Santa Cruz-Monterey area. As chair of a House Budget Committee task force, he's also one of the more influential House members, and has steered over $360 billion in deficit cuts through Congress.

Locally, Panetta won changes in the federal tax code to help families who lost their homes in the Love Creek mudslides, and has actively opposed off-shore oil drilling plans for California. In foreign policy, Panetta is outspoken against the Reagan administration policies in Central America. He has pushed for compliance with the War Powers Act, and opposes US intervention in Nicaragua.

Challenger Patricia Smith Ramsey is a businesswoman whose main campaign objective is a balanced budget. An avid supporter of Reagan's budget cuts, she also supports voluntary prayer in schools and generally tows the Republican Party line on most issues. She has never held public office.

Panetta's record is not pristine, however. He voted for the Trident II missile system and the guest worker amendment to the Simpson-Mazzolli Immigration Bill. The latter measure—tailored to big agriculture and exploitive of Mexicans—is particularly indefensible.

Nevertheless, to lose as valuable an asset as we have in Panetta would be a mistake. Ramsey is simply another blind supporter of Reagan. We urge voters to re-elect Panetta for Congress and give him the chance to continue his valuable work.

STATE SENATE 17th DISTRICT

No Endorsement: The race between incumbent Henry Mello and his Republican challenger Roger Magyar is not a close one; Mello is generally regarded as the clear favorite. Despite his popularity in the polls, Mello's legislative record is such that *City on a Hill* cannot endorse him with good conscience. Magyar, however, is not a candidate who should be elected if we desire a competent and forward-looking state senator.

Although Mello has sponsored some beneficial legislation for older citizens and the environment, he has continually supported large agri-business interests—often at the expense of farm workers' concerns. His ties with large, out of state development interests also make us wonder if Mello is willing, or even able to respond to his constituents' needs. Last year, for example, he received $15,000 in campaign donations from the Nevada-based Hughes Organization of Public Affairs Committee, the political action arm of Summa Corporation. A real estate development firm, Summa owns a number of casinos and hotels in Nevada. Mello also failed to support the Bottle Bill last spring.

Despite Mello's glaring flaws as a candidate, Magyar should by no means take his seat in the state senate. He opposes gay rights, favors Propositions 36 and 38, and according to his campaign literature, "shares the views of President Reagan" on abortion. He has never held an elective office and only recently moved into this destrict so that he could run in the 17th district. Clearly, Magyar would be neither an effective nor rational voice in the state senate.

For all of these reasons, *City on a Hill* offers no endorsement in the 17th state Senate district.

STATE ASSEMBLY 28th DISTRICT

Sam Farr: During his first two terms as assemblymember, Sam Farr has demonstrated genuine concern for the environment and dedication to representing the interests of his Santa Cruz constituents.

Farr has worked to increase funding and services for the elderly and education, and has led local efforts to keep the Santa Cruz coastline free of oil drilling. Farr is an effective, experienced legislator; 83 percent of the bills he wrote during his assembly term have become law.

Challenger Lester Rate seems more interested in defeating Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden and the CED (Campaign for Economic Democracy) than with representing local interests. Rate's other favorite cause is his call for converting to hydrogen as an energy source. He claims to be "from the rank and file of the Republican Party," and is an active Reagan supporter.

By voting for Farr for Assembly, we will keep a dedicated, experienced legislator.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS

Robley Levy: Incumbent Supervisor Robley Levy has worked exceptionally hard for the residents of the county's most diverse and politically fickle area—the mid-county Second District. Through her obvious care for the county's future and her thoughtful, independent stance, she has earned our support for re-election.

Although both Levy and challenger Dave Tunno claim the high ground of moderation, Levy's actions speak louder than Tunno's words. She has consistently voted for measures directed toward the control of our potentially explosive growth rate, which is now set at a level one percent below that of 1980, when she took office.

Judging by his resume, Dave Tunno is technically qualified for a supervisor's seat, and he is certainly a serious contender. However, we doubt that his views represent the interests of the Second District. A glance at the candidates' political contributions suggests that Tunno is not as divorced from development interests as he claims. In addition, a substantial portion of his financiers live out of the county, compared to Levy's contributors, who reside primarily in the Second District. Despite his claims to the contrary, Tunno's unhesitating support for the sizable Wingspread and O'Neil ranch developments indicate where his priorities lie.

Levy fulfills the mid-county's "swing vote" role admirably, and the wide political spectrum of her endorsers are testimony to this role. Every major newspaper in the county, including the San Jose *Mercury News* and the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, has recommended her re-election. We join them in support of Levy.

STATE PROPOSITIONS

25 *Water Cleanup*—YES: A bond authorization that would generate $350 million to clean pollution from the state's rivers, lakes and beaches, Prop 25 would continue a successful clean-up program that reduces local costs for keeping water sources clean and safe.

26 *School Construction Bonds*—YES: This act would provide the state with $450 million to build and improve school facilities throughout the state. Local school districts would then lease the facilities from the state thereby relieving an acute shortage of adequate educational facilities.

27 *Toxic Waste Cleanup*—YES: A much-needed bond measure, Prop 27 will provide $100 million to clean up toxic waste sites in California which are threatening our health and environment.

28 *Safe Drinking Water*—YES: Currently over 600 California water treatment systems fail to meet minimum state or federal safety standards. This act would help ensure safe drinking water for millions of Californians.

29 *Low Cost Loans for Vets*—YES: This will provide $650 million to continue the veterans' farm and home loan program, which gives low cost loans—backed by the state of California—to veterans for the purchase of homes and farms. Veterans deserve our support, as many of them enlisted out of economic necessity. The government which promised to help them doesn't. This loan program has thus far been totally self-sufficient, with no direct cost to the taxpayer.

30 *Senior Centers*—YES: This act provides a bond issue of $50 million to be used for the purchase, construction, renovation or expansion of senior centers. As senior citizens become a larger sector of our society, these centers can help ensure that the years after retirement continue to be productive, useful, and dignified.

31 *Fire Systems Tax Exclusion*—YES: It makes sense to support this measure, which provides a tax incentive for property owners to install devices that will make buildings safer from fire hazards.

32 *State Supreme Court Reform*—YES: This constitutional amendment promises to increase the efficiency of the California Supreme Court review procedures. Over the past 10 years the business in the courts has increased by 50 percent, creating a backlog in the system. The Supreme Court has been operating under the same appellate review procedures since 1860. This measure would bring the system up to date with the practices of the US Supreme Court and the higher courts of 48 states.

33 *Disabled Persons Tax Break*— YES: This constitutional amendment would merely extend to disabled and blind persons the opportunity to postpone payment on their property taxes, a tax break already offered to senior citizens.

34 *Historic Building Tax Exclusion*—NO: The problem with this proposal is that it only serves a wealthy minority which can afford both the historic certification of their buildings and the costly improvements which the measure is designed to support.

36 *Jarvis Tax Measure*—NO: Proponents claim this measure will "save Prop 13" from being undermined by the state courts. However, it has been denounced as "unfair, unworkable, and counterproductive" by the California Taxpayers' Association, one of 13's strongest supporters. Prop 36 calls for complex law changes which would decrease property taxes for owners who acquired their property before March 1977—the taxpayers who now pay the lowest taxes—and increase property taxes for new property owners. Prop 36 would also force all taxpayers to subsidize services received by only a few, and further shift control from the local to state level.

The ambiguous wording of the bill could make it nearly impossible for local government to provide critical services such as fire protection, law enforcement, water, and waste disposal. By requiring a two-thirds local vote for nearly all fee increases, it would create a hopelessly complex legislative and fiscal tangle for the city of Santa Cruz. The fee restrictions would also severely impair financial and administrative functions in the University of California. We join the Santa Cruz City Council, County Board of Supervisors, and countless

other organizations in strongly opposing this measure.

37 *State Lottery*—NO: Our opposition to the measure is based more on fair play in business than moral opposition to gambling; but on the former point alone we should all oppose the lottery.

One lottery company—Scientific Games, Inc.—almost single-handedly hatched the lottery initiative, qualified it for the ballot, and financed the bulk of the pro-lottery campaign. Scientific Games already operates 14 of the 17 state lotteries and would garner $240 million in California alone. The company has neatly tucked a provision into the initiative which sets a time limit for establishing the lottery; not surprisingly, Scientific Games is the only lottery firm that could conceivably meet the deadline.

Although promoted as a boon to the state's educational system, some doúbt whether schools would really benefit financially from the measure. Also, evidence suggests that lotteries are played primarily by the poor—thus constituting a regressive, though voluntary, tax on the poor. Whether these fears are well-founded is unclear; but the manipulative nature of the campaign alone calls for our opposition.

38 *English-Only Ballots*—NO: Behind its thin veneer of ill-conceived patriotism, Proposition 38 is a fundamentally racist measure intended to disenfranchise one of the fastest-growing segments of the voting population—Hispanics and other immigrants.

Every argument advanced by 38's proponents can be easily dismantled by fact. True, new citizens must pass a language test, and thus have some proficiency in English. But the English required is fifth-grade level—hardly adequate for deciphering the tangled language of a typical California ballot initiative. Proponents also claim that insufficient information is available in Spanish for Spanish speakers to make informed ballot decisions. Eliminating bilingual voting materials, however, only depletes the available information further. The costs of producing bilingual ballots, which opponents believe excessive, amounts to less than two percent of the elections budget in Los Angeles County, one of the most populous Hispanic areas in the state. The percentage in Santa Cruz county is one-tenth that amount.

Regardless of their proficiency with English, Hispanics and other minorities are affected by their government's policies, and deserve a voice in determining them. In that context, Proposition 38 represents an indefensible attack on voting rights.

39 *Reapportionment Commission*—NO: Although its proponents claim Prop 39 would "take the politics out of reapportionment," the fact that state politicians have invested $7 million in the 39 campaign suggests that reapportionment can be nothing but a political issue.

Prop 39 would make a commission of retired appellate and supreme court judges responsible for partitioning the state into voting districts, a complex task now relegated to the state legislature. The commission would consist of four judges randomly drawn from a list of judges appointed by Democratic governors and four from a list of Republican governors' appointees.

The reapportionment process needs improvement, but Prop 39 isn't the answer. There is nothing fair about placing more political power in the state judiciary; nor is it fair to allow a group in which the *only* qualified members are men whose average age is 76 to decide the fate of state politics. Prop 39 is nothing more than an obvious ploy by Republicans to gain more influence over the reapportionment process; Democrats currently enjoy an advantage in this process because they dominate the state legislature.

Voting NO on 39 will leave politics to the politicians and keep justice in the judiciary.

40 *Campaign Contribution Reform*—NO: Far from making campaign spending more equitable, Prop 40 will enable wealthy candidates and incumbents to get elected to state offices more easily. It places such severe restrictions on contributions by corporations, labor unions, and political parties that challengers would find it difficult to raise enough campaign money to defeat incumbents.

Prop 40 proponents claim that the measure attempts to limit the influence of wealthy candidates, by matching their personal campaign expenditures with public money for challengers. But since only $1 million is appropriated each fiscal year for this purpose, wealthy candidates could spend huge amounts of their own money in the final days of a campaign when state funds for their opponents have been depleted. A NO vote on 40 will ensure that *all* candidates have access to contributions from their supporters.

41 *State Welfare Cuts*—NO: Try to imagine our society five years from now if this measure passes. You'll find a scenario in which old people, children and single mothers simply don't have enough to live on. Teenage delinquency and child abuse are on the rise, but county facilities are too overwhelmed to help victims: the quality of parks, roads and law enforcement is declining; and sick people are denied vital medical treatment because they can't afford it.

The proposition's few supporters claim 41 would rout greedy, lazy, able-bodied welfare cheaters from our bank rolls. That claim distorts the actual effects the measure would have, and bases itself on a mythical stereotype of welfare recipients. According to county officials, welfare fraud comprises a very small percentage of the program, and most welfare recipients are children. More importantly, this vague proposition has no provision for pinpointing fraud. It would simply demolish programs that support millions who cannot provide for themselves—programs fundamental to any civilized and compassionate society.

Nobody would benefit from this measure. Taxpayers are not assured of getting any of the "saved" money back, but will certainly pay for the county's increased responsibilities, the state's new level of bureaucracy, and the loss of over a billion dollars in federal grants. Above all, the human costs of the measure are just too high. ✔

COUNTY MEASURE

A *Funding for Mass Transit*—YES: This countywide measure is a legislative formality that makes Santa Cruz county eligible for previously allocated state mass transit funding. The money would be used to study the feasibility of fixed-guideway transit systems for the area. No one is opposed to the measure, but it's important that we pass it. ✔

MONDALE/FERRARO

THE ISSUE IS SURVIVAL. VOTERS must decide Tuesday not just what kind of government they want, but whether they will act to protect their health and lives over the next four years.

In 1980, *City on a Hill* rejected the major party candidates in favor of the alternatives: Barry Commoner and Maureen Smith. We wish we had that luxury today. But the Reagan presidency has been so disastrous to this country that we believe UCSC students, Santa Cruz residents, and everyone else with the opportunity to do so, must devote their energy to removing Ronald Reagan from office. On Tuesday this means voting for Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro.

Only Mondale stands a chance of defeating Reagan in this election, and he will need every vote to win. While we cannot wholeheartedly endorse Mondale's politics, both his campaign and his record in office show he would work as president to remove the most serious threats that Reagan has imposed to the health and happiness of the world's peoples.

Reagan has jeopardized life on earth most through his enthusiasm for destruction. By refusing to negotiate on equal terms with the Soviet Union, by launching a campaign of inflammatory rhetoric against that country and its allies, and by promoting weapons systems which narrow the gap between conventional and atomic war, he has directly increased the probability of nuclear armageddon. By contrast, Mondale supports a freeze on the further production of nuclear weapons and offers to negotiate with the Soviet Union on a basis acceptable to both parties, creating hope for the peace the world so desperately needs.

Reagan has shown dedication to direct and indirect military intervention in foreign politics. He has supplied autocratic regimes abroad with weapons and supplies to use for torture and oppression. He has at least twice engaged US troops in combat, and has threatened to do so on numerous other occasions. If re-elected, he may well plunge the US into a war similar to the war in Vietnam, which he has described as a "noble cause." Though Mondale has recently indicated support for some of Reagan's interventionism as senator and vice-president, he consistently opposed violence in the conduct of US foreign policy.

Even if the country escaped the devastation of warfare under four more years of Reagan's government, it would still undergo steady ecological degradation. During his administration, Reagan stripped the Environmental Protection Agency of the funds necessary to carry out its basic operations. He all but ignored the imminent dangers of toxic waste and acid rain, relaxed emmissions standards, supported nuclear power, strip mining and offshore oil drilling, and opposed the acquisition of new parklands.

Mondale has made toxic waste and acid rain reduction high priorities in his legislative and administrative action, even in the face of opposition from special interests. He has worked for new parklands, opposed nuclear power, and promised to restore funding for the EPA. The Sierra Club broke a 92 year silence on presidential campaigns to endorse Mondale because he has so clearly indicated his will to protect the natural environment from the kind of damage Reagan has inflicted on it.

The difference between Mondale and Reagan on these two life or death issues alone should motivate anyone to vote for Mondale. But the contrast in political visions demonstrated by the candidates' positions on every other issue removes all doubt about the choice. Reagan has undermined support for the poor, the weak and the disadvantaged, and reversed decades of progress in civil liberties and equality. Mondale upholds traditional liberalism which, for all its clumsiness and inefficiency, must always be preferred to the statism, racism, and elitism which the conservative minority advocates in the name of economic growth.

Mondale's dedication to rights and equality is evident in his personal record and in the progress that minorities have made in the Democratic Party. If Mondale wins, the US will elect the first woman ever to the executive office. He has the support of most labor unions and civil rights organizations and his party presided over a series of legal changes that gave minority groups full legal equality. The Republican Party has struck out against these changes in anti-affirmative action court decisions, suits and funding cuts.

The emergency that Reagan has created for this country overrides all the objections that have held progressives back from voting for Democratic candidates in the past. *Only* Mondale's candidacy presents a clear and immediate opportunity to remove the country from the danger that Reagan's politics pose for it. Opinion polls have failed to accurately predict election results in the past, and a chance remains until the last voting booth closes that the race may be close. Even if Reagan wins, every vote will count in the end because conservatives would call a large victory margin an absolute mandate for their program.

Finally, voting to oppose Reaganism does not automatically signify approval of the nation's flawed political system; progressives can and must continue to work for change by other means. But voting *does* signify awareness of political reality, and it is essential for us to act in defense of our lives and our beliefs. No president has ever threatened us so directly before, and the choice between candidates has never been so clear. We urge you to vote for Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro. ✔

S

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

The Final Word

Dear Staff:

With regard to the article on the origins of Halloween in your last issue: my father, who grew up speaking Gaelic, assures me that Samhain is pronounced "saowm" in Ireland. Gaelic is a very old language which has survived many attempts at extinction (the druids did not, and left no written language other than ogham stone writing), and linguists hold that its pronunciations are the closest to those of the language of the ancient Celts.

The name "Halloween" is a corruption of the English name for a pagan festival "All Hallows Eve" also known as "All Souls Eve" which precedes the Christian "All Saints Day."

Sincerely,
Brian Duggan

Not Just Discussion

Dear Staff:

In the last issue of *City on a Hill*, Jennie Dusheck wrote an article about the Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students (CAMPUS) which asserted that we are only a discussion group. For the record, I would like to make clear that CAMPUS has done more to educate the student voter about the positions of the local candidates than any other political organization at UCSC. To date we have sponsored talks by both Republican candidates for US Congress and state Senate. Coming events include a talk to be given by the Libertarian candidate for US Congress and a debate between Assemblyman Sam Farr and his Republican challenger Lester Rate. Thus anyone can see that we have been and shall continue to be active in the fight to end political apathy at UCSC and educate the student voter.

Finally, I was blatantly and seriously misquoted when she reported that CAMPUS had not "yet worked out a position." This was in reference to certain specific issues only and was spliced out of a longer sentence explaining why. We have taken definite positions on those issues which have dominated the concerns of UCSC students. These include defense and domestic economic policies which she herself reported. What more of a position could we take on these topics? To cover every conceivable issue that arises is impossible because we are not experts in everything. CAMPUS has based its stances on those principles which are crucial to the maintenance of a free and just society. We have performed admirably to date, but there is much more to come. *City on a Hill*, you may soon be surprised.

Sincerely,
Hans L. Eicholz
CAMPUS Chairperson

Women Count

Dear Staff:

The Nineteenth Amendment which passed in 1920 ended three-quarters of a century of struggle to achieve the right of women to vote, and marked a major event in the history of American women.

By the 1980 presidential election, almost 50 million women were casting their ballots. But 30 million women remained unregistered and another *14 million registered women did not vote.*

The League of Women Voters believes women must become equal participants with men in voting and determining policies that affect their lives. We urge all registered women to go to the polls November 6.

Suffragist leader Carrie Chapman Catt eloquently wrote to new women voters in 1920. We think her message is just as appropriate today: "The vote is the emblem of your equality, women of America, the guaranty of your liberty. The vote of yours has cost millions of dollars and the lives of thousands of women...That vote has been costly. Prize it!"

And use it! The League of Women Voters urges you to vote on November 6.

Sincerely,
Jennice Singer
President, League of Women Voters of Santa Cruz County

Students Count

Dear Staff:

In response to many of the *CHP* articles concerning voting in this year's election, I just wanted to say that student votes do count!

A CalPIRG (California Public Interest Research Group) study showed that, "In 1982, 20 California congressional or legislative races were decided by 10 percent or less...Governor Deukmejian won his tenure in office by only one percent of the vote. The race was decided by 100,000 ballots out of 7.5 million cast. There are over one million students in California; if only half registered and voted we would be a political force impossible to ignore."

The fates of many important issues and legislative races will be decided on November 6. The vote is our biggest chance to make the future. Let's show up at the polls on November 6.

Sincerely,
Chuck Flacks
Stevenson College

An Unhealthy Proposal

Dear Staff:

The conception of Proposition 41 outrivals the most dastardly crimes against humanity yet. It is perpetuated against women, children, the disabled and the elderly.

Contrary to confusing media reports and proponents' propaganda, the facts are that a single parent/UCSC student with two children now receives $555 per month in AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) benefits. Family student housing charges $385 per month (a bargain in this town), leaving $170 per month for food, transportation and childcare. It can't be done.

If Prop 41 passes, the same family will receive one half the amount they now receive from AFDC. Their monthly income will be $277.77, not enough to pay the rent. What of the families in town, and statewide? What of the elderly? How will they survive?

Proposition 41 will further reduce the MediCal program by one third with over one billion dollars in medical services cut from the poor in California, according to the California Health Task Force in Sacramento. They refer to Prop 41 as an "unhealthy proposal." Over 350,000 senior citizens, over 400,000 blind and disabled, and over a million children depend on the medical services MediCal provides, according to the task force.

There are 86 AFDC families registered at UCSC this quarter. That's 86 families here faced with lesser medical coverage or none at all; 86 students who may have to give up an education to get out of the welfare trap.

Proposition 41 is a pusillanimous proposal. Cowardly acts like "taking candy from a baby" pale in the light of taking subsistence away from mothers, babies, grandparents and the disabled. Already, due to President Reagan's cuts, over one million familes with children have lost free or reduced price lunches nationwide, over 1.5 million have lost AFDC benefits and most have lost Medicaid (MediCal in California)—all in the last two years. In 22 states these children have no alternative way to gain Medicaid services. There's no medical help for those who cannot pay.

What this means is that Californians are asked to determine the fate of already suffering people. For their survival and to help preserve some semblance of a humane state, voters must vote NO on Prop 41.

Sincerely,
Beverly Owen

A Dangerous Trend

Dear Staff:

It astounds me that young people are big supporters of Ronald Reagan and soon will be going to the polls and voting for him. I believe the reason is young people desperately don't want to have to think; and here they have the perfect man for the job, a puppet president who only reflects what other people tell him to say and do.

Why would minorities ever vote for Ronald Reagan? I think because after they reach a certain plateau (economically/socially) they begin to think it is fashionable and chic to follow what their neighbors and others in their class bracket are doing. They forget that they have family and friends who aren't making it up on the social ladder. They have lost or have no sense of responsibility for others. This is a pity because without compassion and sympathy for the less fortunate, we are truly a lost country.

Sincerely,
Ray Martinez

Shallow Observations

Dear Staff:

In response to Julia Gotthold's letter in the October 18 issue, I feel compelled to respond to her shallow observations of the Reagan administration. It is appalling to me that people are not looking more closely at the injustices that are inherent in this administration.

Gotthold makes her superficial observations based on a trip that she took around the country, saying that she observed people around the country as happy, healthy, and financially able. She said this observation was confirmed when she "rode the subway from Maryland to Washington DC every day for six weeks with Black commuters." Does that give her knowledge of the plight of Blacks in this country? Concerning Reagan's leadership, there is an entire book out on Reagan's rash, uninformed statements and misrepresentations of facts while he has been a politician (*Ronald Reagan's Reign of Error*). If people would do as Reagan once said—"Make sure I'm telling the truth" (2/25/83)—they would realize that his actor-trained facade is communicating many dangerous lies to the public.

Reagan's absurd and dangerous military buildup and belligerent attitudes should be enough to compel the responsible American voter to boot him out of office. His rebuilding of the economy with higher deficits is analogous to running up a huge credit card bill that you cannot pay back. Ronald Reagan's administration has exhibited a flagrant hypocrisy, dangerous bellicosity, and lack of responsibility that should compel every alert voter to remove him from office immediately.

Kevin Honeywell
UCSC

McHenry Invasion

Dear Staff:

Since McHenry library has been subscribing to totalitarian ideology imported from Cuba, here is my four-point plan to subvert this bastion of revolution and evil:

1. Using the chancellor's office as a staging area conduct military maneuvers, lay runways, implement satellite photo reconnaissance, and generally try to scare the library staff as much as possible so they will adopt our enlightened ways.
2. Go hire some thugs down at the city jail, disguise them as library patrons and infiltrate them into McHenry. These "Zebras," as per CIA training manual, will have orders to terrorize the staff, trash computer records and commit political assassinations.
3. Mine the various entrances to the library and establish a blockade. If the library patrons are scared away the chancellor will cut funding because of "under-use" and the library will be forced to surrender.
4. If all this fails, launch a full-scale invasion. Remember, this has to be justified as a defensive action, so as pretext to invade we will say the library staff has been covertly supplying aid to the parking service. (Universally accepted as the very embodiment of evil).

Democratically yours,
Felix Magowan
Merrill College

Student Liberation Days

Dear Staff:

As one of the medical students in Grenada at this time last year, I am deeply concerned about the so-called "Student Liberation Days" being organized on college campuses by right-wing groups, purportedly to celebrate the United States invasion of Grenada.

Whether my life and those of my fellow medical students were endangered by the coup that overthrew Maurice Bishop is very much open to question. It is clear, however, that our "liberation" by the Reagan Administration came at terrible cost: dozens of young American, Cuban and Grenadian lives. That is a fact the people organizing "Student Liberation Day" may not want you to know. Nor may they want you to know the course they'd like to see our nation follow in other parts of Latin America, namely such places as Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras.

If American troops are sent to those countries as some would like, they won't be facing a few hundred glorified police and Cuban construction workers as they did in Grenada. They won't be fighting on a sunny tropical island, as they did in Grenada. If American troops are sent to Central America, it's more likely they will fight thousands of well-trained soldiers and guerrillas willing to give everything to defend their homelands and their ideals.

Polls show that most students, as well as the majority of Americans, want peace in Central America through political and diplomatic means, not more bloodshed through clumsy and misguided American intervention. If the organizers behind "Student Liberation Day" mean to suggest through their mindless celebration of the invasion of Grenada that students support military adventures on behalf of unpopular dictators in Central America, I suggest they ask students first.

Instead of celebrating the liberation of students, their actions only encourage the decimation of students. The publicity from their rallies, if not countered immediately, encourages the worst tendencies of our government to believe it will be politically acceptable to send us off to war.

There still is time to act before our government sends us on a hopeless mission in Central America. Regardless of the foolishness of these right-wing "Student Liberation Days," let us ensure that our country not repeat the mistakes of the past by getting involved in an endless war on the wrong side of the battle.

Sincerely,
Morty Weissfelner
St. George's University School of Medicine
Class of 1987

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

KALEIDOscope

Trauma

Look, it's been a hard week. I barely survived Halloween and I have nothing cute to say. Really. Not even a silly joke about how many Santa Cruzans it takes to screw in a lightbulb.

OK, it takes 400. One to do it and 399 to hold a rally to support her. But the point is that post-Halloween trauma is setting in and I'm finding myself looking forward to Thanksgiving in a big way. Y'know...gathering the family together to give thanks for the new hot tub, carving the tofu. It's almost as much fun as Christmas when we drape silver-coated alfalfa sprouts from our organically grown Christmas tree.

It's nice to have something to look forward to now that the celebration of the candy bar is over; something to get your mind off the fact that your face is breaking out worse than it has since you were 16 'cause of all that grease paint and chocolate. Here are a few things I found at the bottom of my trick-or-treat bag that should do the trick.

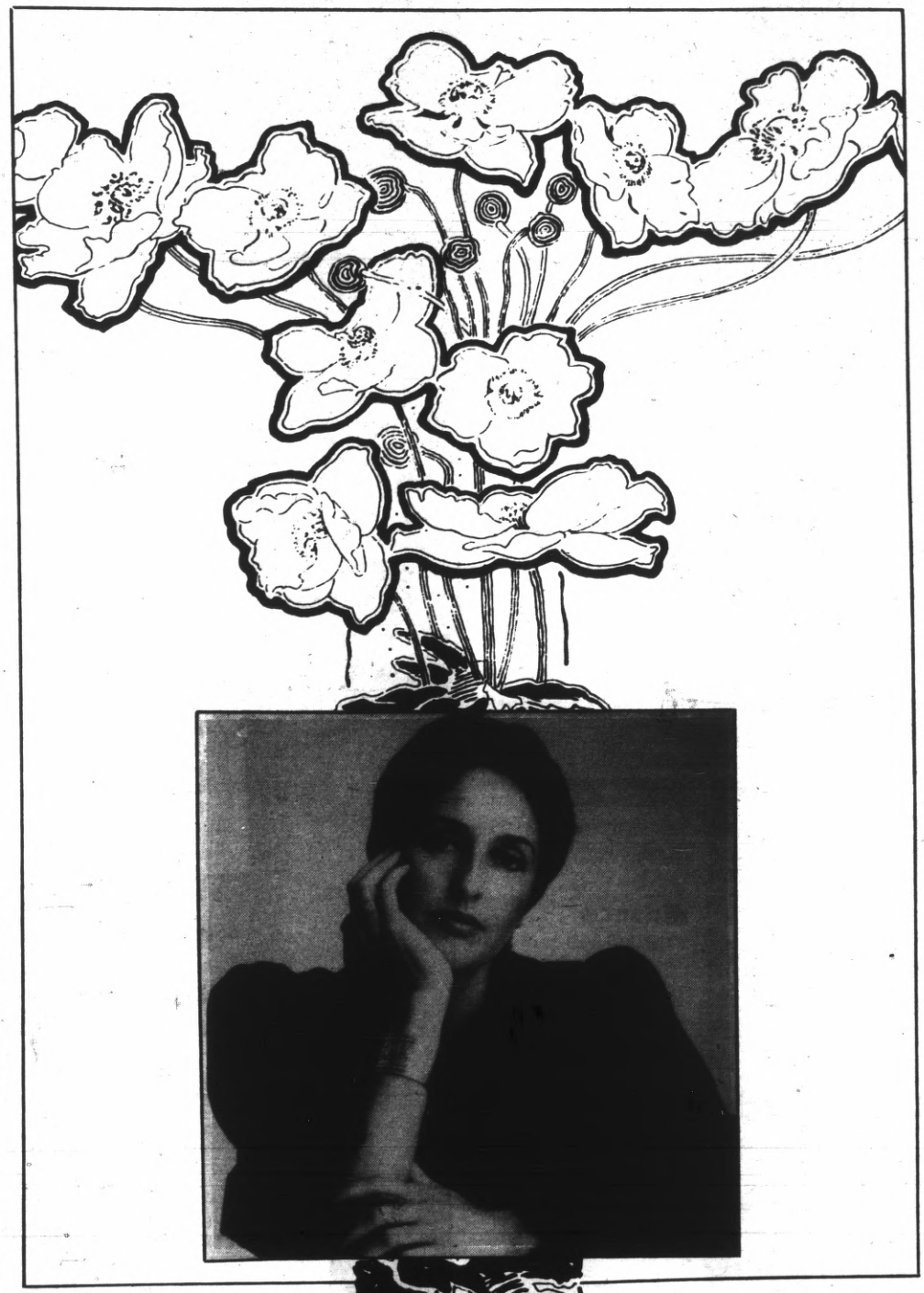
Pic Picks

The Mary Porter Sesnon Gallery is getting "Out of Context." From November 6 through December 9, the gallery will be the place to find the works of close to 50 photographers. The exhibit, curated by Norman Locks, features people I've heard of, like Diane Arbus and Lee Friedlander, and people I wish I'd heard of, like Robert Maplethorpe and Dan Peebles. You can hear and see it all at the Mary Porter Sesnon Gallery, Tuesdays through Sundays from 1-5pm. Toast the success of the exhibit at the reception November 8 from 8-10pm.

Beam Me Up, Ray

Mars wants him back, so renowned science-fiction writer Ray Bradbury can only beam into UCSC for a one day course. Sponsored by UCSC's University Extension, Bradbury will offer his ideas and predictions of the future in "The Great Years Ahead: Beyond 1984." He will also touch on his method of conceiving the ideas suggested in his literary works. He will be joined by Joseph Mugnaini, who is best known for his illustrations of Bradbury's books.

Bradbury's writings include the *The Illustrated Man*, *Farenheit 451*, *The Martian Chronicles*, and the most recently published *Long After Midnight*. The day-long odyssey takes place on Saturday, November 10 from 10am-4pm in Classroom Unit 2. Since enrollment is limited, preenrolling is strongly recommended. Either drop by in person at University Extension, located in the Carriage House, or phone 429-2351.



Joan Baez gets Civic-minded November 3 at 7:30

Stevenson Goes Soviet

Where do you go on campus when you want to drink espresso, listen to reggae and soak up the atmosphere of the motherland? Stevenson Coffee House, of course. The striking exhibit of Soviet posters, on display until next Saturday makes Stevenson the place to be. Sit with your oatmeal fudgie and virtually hear the Neva River flowing outside the window. See if they'll take your jeans in exchange for a black market brownie or two. It's really worth a visit, but if you don't like it you can always have a nice red whine. (Not true—Stevenson Coffee House doesn't serve alcohol—it's a pun. Ha ha.)

Gimme Shelter

The Central Coast Sanctuary is a group of concerned Santa Cruzans joined together to protect Salvadoran refugees. They invite interested people to attend a video presentation on the plight of Central American refugees and the Sanctuary movement. This is an opportunity to get information about a very important issue. The presentation will be followed by a discussion. This all takes place Thursday, November 8 at 7:30 at the Louden Nelson Center, room 4. For more information call 335-4084 or 4-AMIGOS.

Saxual Healing

If alto sax is your kinda instrument, then Phil Woods is your kinda guy. And if you're into jazz, then his quintet is for you. The press release says, "The award-winning Phil Woods Quintet is one of the tightest and most cohesive groups currently on the road." Jerry says, "That Phil...he's way out there." Besides Phil, we've got Hal Galper on piano, Steve Gilmore on bass, Bill Goodwin on drums and Tom Harrell on trumpet. Together, they've put "the passion back into bebop." Put the bebop into your life Monday, November 5 at 8pm at the Kuumbwa Jazz Center. For ticket info, dial 427-2227.

Local Vocals

Joan Baez is a busy woman. Her tour this year has taken her through eight months and countless cities, including Rome, Copenhagen, Nice and Poughkeepsie. I'm sure she's glad to see the end of a very long road and we are too, especially since it has led her to Santa Cruz. She'll be calling it quits (at least for this year) at 7:30 Saturday, November 3 at the Santa Cruz Civic Center. You don't need to hear how beautiful Joan's voice is from me. Hear it for yourself at the concert which will benefit the Resource Center for Nonviolence. Tickets are $10.50 in advance, $12.50 at the door (general seating). Or, for $25-40 (sliding scale) you can buy yourself preferred seating and admission to a reception with the lady herself after the show. Tickets for the more expensive offer are limited, so act now if that's what you want to do. More information can be obtained through the Resource Center for Nonviolence at 423-1626 or KUSP at 476-2800.

Get Some Class

Let's set the scene.... You're sitting down at Saturn, sipping chai and exchanging meaningful, deep and profound glances with that cute potential loved-one-to-be you spotted in chem section. The subject turns to classical music and both of you are horror stricken as it becomes glaringly apparent that you know nothing about it. Isn't Mozart that stuff they play in elevators? NO. It's time for some heavy enlightenment—and here's how to get it. The Wednesday Evening Faculty Recital Series offers music for the masses and culture for the crowds every single week. This week, Carolyn McIntosh and her magic cello will perform a transcription of the Adagio from JS Bach's Toccata in C major for organ, as well as sonatas by Chopin, Shostakovich and Dohnanyi. That's Wednesday, November 7 at the Performing Arts Concert Hall. Admission is $5 general, $2 students and seniors. And that's not much to pay for an education, is it?

—STWRAZFBBB(Z?)

CALENDAR

Thursday 1

movies

From the Ashes: Nicaragua Today, a film about post-revolutionary Nicaragua. Co-sponsored by David Ayon's class, "War in Central America." 8 pm, Louden Nelson Community Center, $2.

lectures

Election Debate featuring UCSC alumni. 6:45, Cowell Dining Hall,free.

The Nature of Hazardous Waste: The California Perspective. Bart Simmons, Assistant Chief of the Hazardous Materials Lab, State Dept. of Health Services, and an environmental biochemist. 7:30pm, Oakes 103, free.

sports

Women's Vollyball. League game against San Jose Bible College. 7:30pm, UCSC West Gymnasium, free.

art shows

Eric Johnson. Soviet poster art. Through Nov. 10. Stevenson Coffeeshop, free.

Susan Hamilton. Through Nov. 2. Stevenson Library, free.

Friday 2

movies

Risky Business at 7:30 and 9:30pm. Classrooom Unit 2, $2.

El Dia Tarasco. The Day of the Dead among Tarascan Indians. 8pm, Oakes 105, free.

Sharing Global Resources examines the unequal distribution of global resources dominated by multi-national corporations; plus *Guatemala*, the current situation, and *Central America*, the roots of the crisis. 8pm, Studio C, Communications Building, free.

lectures

Assembly member Sam Farr and his Republican challenger, Lester Rate, square off for a big debate. Last half-hour will be open to questions from the audience. 6:30pm, Crown 208, free.

meetings

Forensic Club organizational meeting for UCSC's first ever intercollegiate speech and debate club. 4pm, Baobab Lounge, free.

Folkloric dances from different states of Mexico. This year: Oaxaca, Colima, Nayarit, Jalisco, Yucatan, Michuacan, Veracruz, Campeche, Guerrcho. 6:30pm, East Field House Act. Bldg., free.

Men's Rap Group. 8pm, Kresge 356.

dance

TWANAS benefit dance concert for Uhuru House in Oakland with Spartacus R, a one-man reggae band. 8:30pm, Merrill Dining Hall, $3.

Stevenson College Dorm 2 present "From Rags to Riches—A Night at the Club." 9pm, Stevenson Upper Quad, free.

miscellaneous

Usher in the weekend with other Re-entry students during Happy Hour at the Whole Earth. This and every Friday, 4:30 to 6:30pm.

Pot luck Shabbat dinner and celebration. 6:30pm, Crown/Merrill Rec Room.

Porter College invites you to enjoy the music and song of **Carla Sciaky** whose repertoire ranges from folk, to ethnic, to medieval. 7pm, Sluggo's, Porter College, free.

VIEWfinder

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Little Drummer Girl 7:15, 10 pm weekdays, 2:15, 4:45, 7:15, 10 pm Saturday and Sunday
II. Lovelines 6:30, 8:30, 10:15 pm weekdays, 1 pm, 2:50, 4:40, Saturday and Sunday

CAPITOLA THEATER 475-3518
I. The Karate Kid Call theater for times
II. Hanky Panky Call Theater for times

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Soldier's Story 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 10
II. First Born 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50
III. The Terminator 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40
IV. Purple Rain 3:25, 7:25 and **Crimes of Passion** 1:30, 5:30, 9:30 Midnight
I. The Wall
II. Time Bandits
II. The Evil Dead
IV. Heavy Metal

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Ghostbusters 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:50, 10
II. Country 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:50
III. Thief of Hearts 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:20, 9:25

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Les Comperes 7:10, 9, Sundays only 5:15
II. Repo Man 6:50, 8:35, 10:20 Sundays only 5
III. The Bostonians 7, 9:10, Sundays only 4:30
IV. Chaplin Fest Fri-Sat **First National (shorts)** 6:45, 10:40, **The Great Dictator** 8:25, Sat-Tues **Gold Rush** 6:45, 10:15, **Monsieur Verdoux** 10:10, 4:30 Sunday Wed-Thur **The Circus** 6:45, 9:40, **Mutual I** 8:10, 10:30

RIO 423-2000
American Dreamer 8 pm, 4:15 Saturday and Sunday
Wild Life 6:15, 10 pm 2:30 Saturday and Sunday

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thu-Fri **Best Man** 7:30 **Nashville** 9:20
Sat-Mon **Dark Passages** 7:30 **The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse** 9:25
Tues-Wed **Crow Dog's Paradise** 7:30 **Hopi—Songs of the Fourth World** 9:10

UA 426-8383
I. The Razor's Edge 7:30, 10; 2:30, 5 pm Saturday and Sunday
II. Places in the Heart 6, 8:15, 10:30; 1:30, 3:45 6 pm, 10:30 Saturday and Sunday. Saturday 8:15 **Just the Way You Are**

Saturday 3

concerts

Dance performance entitled *Polylogue*, by Susan Foster, Professor of dance at Wesleyan University. 8pm, Kresge Town Hall, free.

sports

Men's Soccer, league match away at Cal-Maritime. 11am, free.

Women's Vollyball. League game against Holy Names. 1pm, UCSC West Gymnasium, free.

art shows

Jennifer Hook. Collages and prints. Opens today through December 8. Stevenson Library, free.

miscellaneous

Anthropology Society Halloween Party. Come in cultural costumes. All are welcome. Please bring your own refreshments. 8pm, Baobab Lounge, free.

Sunday 4

movies

Catch 22 at 7pm plus *Casino Royale* at 9pm. Kresge Town Hall, $2.

sports

Redwood Run. 5 and 10 kilometer race covering many of the paths and trails of the redwood covered UCSC campus. All proceeds for the UCSC Sports Program. Entry fees are $5 before race day and $6 the day of the race. For more information, call 429-4524 or 429-2806. 9am.

Co-ed soccer games. 9:30am, West Field.

miscellaneous

Catholic mass for students, 6:30pm, Cowell Student Health Center.

Monday 5

movies

The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez at 7 and 10pm. Oakes 105, free.

lectures

Writing Dancing. Professor Susan Foster, Dance Department, Wesleyan University. 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), free.

Theatre Nuclear Weapons: The Nuclear Tripwire in Europe. Glenn Hecton, Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy. 4pm, Stevenson Conference Room, free.

CIDNP NMR; Detection of Radical Intermediates. Douglas Fairchild, Chemistry Department, UC Santa Cruz. Research Organic Chemistry Seminar. 4:15pm, Thimann 397.

1983-84 Plant Hunt (New Zealand and Australia). Arboretum Director, Professor Ray Collett, and Manager, Brett Hall will describe and illustrate with slides their plant hunt for the Landels New Zealand Garden at the Arboretum. 7:30pm, Thimann 1, free.

Program on oppressed Jewry. 7:30pm, Crown/Merrill Rec Room, free.

The Power of the Student Vote...and Other Relevant Issues. Santa Cruz Mayor John Laird. 8pm, Porter Dining Hall, free.

meetings

Action for the Hungry. 6:15pm, Stevenson 237A.

First general meeting of Environmentalists for Nicaragua, an organization working to promote ecology and prevent military intervention in Nicaragua. 7pm, Clark Kerr 50.

The University Catholic Community invites Catholics and those interested in the Catholic faith to join us each Monday night from 7 to 9pm for Bible study, discussions, and fun. Charles Merrill Lounge.

A time of worship of our Lord Jesus and messages on lifestyle in the Kingdom of God. From 7:30 to 9pm Mondays. Classroom Unit 1.

General meeting with new AASA coordinators. 8pm, McHenry Library Room 325.

miscellaneous

Dealing with Academic Stress. Overview of causes of stress; self assessment; what to do in pressured situations. 3:30pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, free.

The Gender Gap, a presentation by Susan Dey, Lila Garrett, and Trish Vandeveer. 4pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

Heritage: Civilization and the Jews. A documentary series about 3,000 years of Jewish History (KQED TV Documentary Series). 9pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge, free.

Tuesday 6

movies

Two surrealist films with a science fiction slant: *A Trip to the Moon* (1902, George Melies), and *The Incredible Shrinking Man* (1957, Jack Arnold), 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

lectures

Translocation in Protein Synthesis. Professor D.P. Burma, Banaras Hindu University. Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Seminar. 1pm, Thimann 397, free.

Genetic Analysis of Germ Cell Determination in Drosophila. Robert Boswell, NIEHS, Helen C. Escolle Seminar. 4pm, Thimann 1, free.

meetings

Cycling club meetings for cyclists of all types: touring, racing, all terrain, etc. 6:30pm, Cowell Conference Room.

General meeting open to all concerned about the proposed R & D center on campus. 6:30pm, Kerr 224.

Hebrew discussion group for those wishing to improve their skills or to just converse. 7:30pm, Stevenson 221.

miscellaneous

The Life Journey, a workshop on personal and spiritual growth for those wishing to explore and enrich their life journey. 4pm, Oakes 316, free.

Campus Ministry Worship and Fellowship. 7pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, free.

Wednesday 7

movies

Little Cesar is Edward G. Robinson's classic portrayal of gangster Rico, a small-time hood who makes it big (1931); and *Brother Orchid*, in which Robinson parodies his mobster persona as a gangster hiding out in a monastery (1940). 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang, a documentary about radiation victims of the above-ground nuclear tests in the 1950s. 8pm, Studio C, Communications Bldg., free.

lectures

Protest Through Writing: Women's Daily Lives in the Nuclear Age. Roz Spafford, UCSC Writing Instructor. Women and Political Activism Series. 12pm, Women's Re-entry Lounge, 101 Classroom Unit, free.

meetings

Sexism and God Talk, a feminist theology group for women. For more information, call 426-6242. 12pm, Kresge 356.

There will be a meeting of all Art History majors to discuss senior oral examinations. 6:30pm, Porter D144.

Folkloric dances from different states of Mexico. 6:30pm, East Field House Act. Bldg., free.

Cowell Bible study: The Parables of Jesus. 7pm, Cowell College, Room 113.

Weekly meeting of the Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students. 7pm, Merrill 3.

TWANAS organizational meeting. 7:30pm, Oakes 204.

workshops

Workshop on alternatives in observing Jewish Holidays. 6:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

Thursday 8

movies

Gallipoli. The powerful story of the 1915 assault by Australian troops on the Turkish-held heights. At 8 and 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson students; $2 general.

theater

Our Daily Bread Cowell College Night: Ashland Shakespeare Festival. Two actors will be performing scenes from modern and classical theater. 6:45pm, Cowell Dining Hall, free.

Poetry Reading with **Audre Lorde**. November 8, 7pm, 105 Oakes, free.

Lear, Edward Bond's shattering portrait of man's dehumanizing in a world permeated by fear and violence. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre, $3 students/seniors; $5 general.

sports

Men's Soccer. Against UOP. 3pm, East Field, free.

miscellaneous:

You can make a difference! Be a volunteer for the Rape Prevention Education Program. Women and men wanted. Learn new skills and put your concern into action. 3pm, Cowell Health Center Room 146.

Forum on Part-Time Field Study through the Merrill Field Program for Experiential Learning. A discussion of part time internship oportunities is the areas of education, health care, legal services. and community work. 4pm, Baobab Lounge, free.

Four Out of Five Clinical Psychologists Recommend Edward Bond's *Lear*.

An engimatic time will be had by all as the Performing Arts crowd updates the menopausal monarch in a rousing redefinition. November 8 through 11, and 15 through 18, 8pm.

Nicaraguan Elections

Democracy Arrives...

by Tom Tomasko

IN THE RECENT VICE-presidential debates, George Bush called Nicaragua "a Marxist/Leninist dictatorship" that will never have truly free elections. Walter Mondale has said that Nicaragua is becoming "more totalitarian every day." And Arturo Cruz, a Nicaraguan banker and leader of an opposition alliance, the Democratic Coordinating Committee (CDN), says he won't run for president of Nicaragua because there are "no guarantees" for a free election.

Upon returning from five months in Nicaragua I was disappointed—though hardly surprised—to find statements like these being made in the absence of hard facts about the situation. A dark picture of Nicaragua's electoral process has already been painted by an apparently blind artist.

Nowhere is it reported that Nicaragua has a unique consolation prize for every losing presidential candidate who achieves at least 1.1 percent of the vote: a seat in the new National Assembly. Or that a factory boss must give time off for working candidates to campaign. Or that if Geraldine Ferraro were running for vice-president of Nicaragua, no one could call her "bitchy"—insults against candidates are illegal. The electoral law stipulates that the elections must be a "contribution to the civic education of Nicaraguans." Overall, Nicaragua has created a remarkably open and democratic set of regulations for its elections.

In four days, 94 percent of all Nicaraguan adults voluntarily registered to vote.

Getting on the ballot in Nicaragua is fairly easy. A prospective party needs to do only two things: One, it must present its constitution, by-laws, list of property owned (such as buildings, cars, etc.) and program to the Supreme Electoral Council. And two, it must list its national leadership and its leadership in at least nine of the 16 departments of Nicaragua, which are like US states. Since a party's departmental leadership body is usually composed of only five or six people, it takes less than 100 persons nationwide to organize a legally recognized party. There are now seven parties listed on the ballot, even though one of these has voted to abstain from the elections. These include two communist parties, one socialist, one Christian, one liberal and one conservative, and the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Once on the ballot, each party is given $900,000 to finance its campaign, although it can also receive donations, even from foreign sources. Even the CIA could legally send aid to the parties it supports, a practice it follows illegally elsewhere.

Each party is guaranteed a 30 minute spot each week on the two television channels and 45 minutes a week on all the private and state radio stations. In addition to this, each party is assured access to cars, gas, tires, sound equipment, paper and office supplies. This may seem trivial, but due to the US blockade of credits and goods to Nicaragua, those goods are frequently hard to obtain.

Before the debate on the electoral law opened in March of this year, the State Council (national legislature) sent teams of investigators to Latin American and European countries to see how their election systems worked. The US State Department refused to allow them visas so that a team could investigate the system here.

Perhaps this was a blessing in disguise. The FSLN could have imposed, through its overwhelming strength in the State Council, the electoral system we have in the US. In our system, if a candidate gets 50 percent plus one vote, she or he wins all. In Nicaragua, where the FSLN enjoys tremendous support, Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez would not only be elected president and vice-president, but the FSLN candidates would win all 90 seats in the National Assembly (the Assembly will be composed of 96 seats if each of the six losing presidential candidates each get at least 1.1 percent of the vote.)

Instead, the Sandinistas chose the European and Mexican model of proportional representation. If a party gets 20 percent of the vote, it receives 20 percent of the seats. This system guarantees the "political pluralism" to which the Sandinistas are so firmly committed. The FSLN knows that while they led the revolution against Somoza, many others, not all of them Sandinistas, played an important part in the revolution, and continue to do so in the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The executive offices of president and vice-president, which will be sworn in to office on January 10, will last for a six-year term and replace the present Governmental Junta of National Reconstruction (JGRN). The JGRN is a three person executive committee on which Daniel Ortega is now the Coordinator. On the same day the newly elected National Assembly will replace the Council of State, a 50 member legislative body composed of representatives from political parties, unions, grassroots organizations, professional groups and major business organizations.

Daniel Ortega at campaign rally

Photos by JOSH KARLINER

Nicaraguan election forums

The National Assembly will be composed of delegates representing parties and will be elected on a territorial basis. It is charged with writing a constitution, during its first two years of its six year term, as well as acting as a national legislature. The Supreme Court, the judicial arm of the government, will remain the same. However, the Supreme Electoral Council has recently become a fourth branch of government. Its purpose is to organize the elections and be final interpreter of the electoral law.

Apparently this all seems a good enough guarantee of free elections to the Nicaraguan people. In four days in July, 94 percent of all adults 16 years old and over voluntarily registered to vote. This was despite the fact that contras killed four registration officials, forced 100 of the registration boards to close down in the northern war zone (they reopened later), and slit the throats of eight campesinos standing in a registration line.

On Sunday, November 4, Nicaragua will go to the polls. Judging by the intense interest of the Nicaraguan people I witnessed, more than 90 percent of those registered will vote—that is, if the US backed contras do not get far in their expected offensive. It seems that the only people who will consciously decide not to vote are those who believe the Sandinistas can only be brought down by a US firepower—a power that has been used 12 times before in the last 130 years of Nicaragua's history.

Tom Tomasko, a resident of San Jose, just returned from five months in Nicaragua where he was part of a reforestation project, picked cotton, and went to language school.

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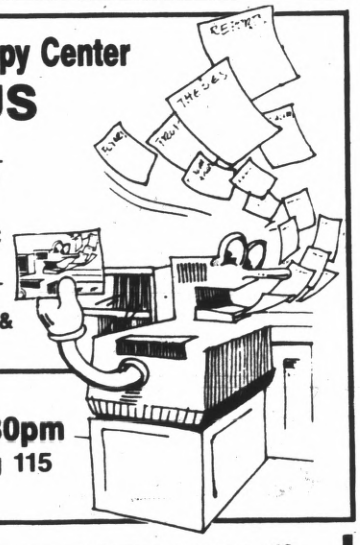

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ANALYSIS

...And Conflict Remains

by Laird Harrison and Josh Karliner

THE WORLD'S EYES will focus on elections in the Americas over the next few days. While the US passes judgment on one of its most controversial administrations ever, the course of the November 4 elections taking place in Nicaragua will shape international opinion about the viability of democratic and socialist revolution in developing nations.

Supporters of the Sandinista party that currently rules Nicaragua will look to the elections as proof of that party's democratic intentions. Critics, the Reagan administration prominent among them, hope to see the elections discredited, justifying their accusations that the Sandinistas are a totalitarian party.

Until recently, only one major political coalition, the Democratic Coordinator (CDN), refused to participate in the elections. But early last week the Liberal Independent Party (PLI) voted to join the CDN in abstention, and at least one other party also considered sitting out the election. The US media has concentrated its attention on the CDN, even though it is smaller than the other right wing parties and less well known in Nicaragua. The CDN is composed of the Social Democratic, and Liberal Constitutionalist parties, led by Arturo Cruz and backed by the Reagan administration.

The CDN has made extensive demands on the Sandinistas, including reforms in the post electoral government structure, as conditions for its participation in the elections. Negotiations between it and the government broke down when the government refused to postpone the elections to allow more time for campaigning.

At press time, the parties planning to participate in the elections included the Conservative Democrats (PCD), the Popular Social Christians (PPSC), the Socialists (PSN), the Communists (PCdeN), the Popular Action-Marxist Leninists (MAP-ML) and the Sandinistas (FSLN). The FSLN is heavily favored on November 4, and enjoys a privileged strategic position similar to or greater than the position incumbents in any electoral system hold. The Sandinistas also retain much of the grassroots support that they gained when they led the revolution against the Somoza dictatorship.

The Communists and Popular Action-Marxist Leninists claim that the Sandinistas' policies are not adequately revolutionary. The Socialists' criticism has focused on specific policy decisions, rather than ideology. The parties to the right of the FSLN—the PLI, PCD and PPSC—have demanded demilitarization of the country, an end to the obligatory draft, the disbanding of the local Sandinista Defense Committees, and an end to food rationing.

PLI presidential candidate Dr. Vigillo Godoy said two weeks ago that "we have an impressive military structure that doesn't produce anything but dead bodies and that consumes everything that others produce. With the triumph of 1979 we dreamed of peace, but what we've gotten is another war where the children of Nicaragua are dying." He said that the Sandinistas "are not fighting this war for sovereignty, but rather for their party's ideology."

Clemente Guido, presidential candidate for the PCD, recently accused the Sandinistas of "arrogantly stepping on the people and insulting the United States." The US, Guido said, "is supporting an armed struggle against the Sandinistas because they weren't popularly elected and they're communists."

The PLI and five other parties have participated in summit meetings organized by the Sandinistas to discuss the elections and in the electoral councils, which have final authority over the electoral process. The meetings two weeks ago resulted in accords extending the campaign to November 2, and giving opposition parties permanent access to state TV and radio time.

But on October 21 the PLI voted 94 to 20 to withdraw from the elections. The PLI decried the lack of "favorable conditions" for elections and called for a "national dialogue" that includes "all sectors of society." The PLI's national directorate can theoretically reverse the decision and the party will remain on the ballot, but Godoy says it will definitely not participate in the elections.

The PLI's ranks were deeply divided on the issue. Some of the party's founders have charged that Godoy purged many of the party's progressives and stacked the vote with his supporters. Dissidents in the party see the vote as "a decision that may contribute to pretext for a US invasion."

A New York *Times* revelation that Arturo Cruz and the CDN have been working with the CIA and "never intended to participate in Nicaragua's elections" coincided with the PLI's withdrawal. The PLI had met with the US ambassador to Nicaragua on several occasions just prior to the PLI's vote to withdraw from the elections.

Some members of the PCD claim that the US embassy is pressuring the PCD to abstain as well. According to Sergio Tores Ogregraio, a member of the PCD's national executive committee, US embassy personnel have offered party members money and

continued next page

Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto (left) and junta members

Contrary to US media reports, the Nicaraguan elections will include many parties with a broad range of ideologies.

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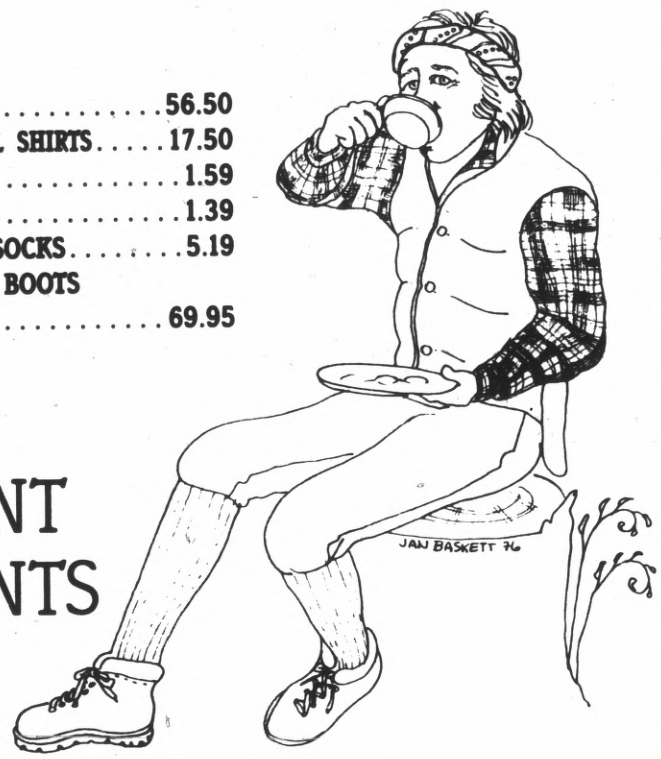

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continued from previous page

Conflict

high paying jobs to "convince [them] to abstain." The PCD assembled Sunday night to consider withdrawing from the election but the meeting ended in disruption.

The Sandinistas have accused the CIA of offering political parties up to $300,000 in exchange for abstention from the elections, and of attempting to bribe government officials to denounce and destabilize the election. The Nicaraguan government filed an official protest with the US embassy last Thursday charging the US government with "interference in the Nicaraguan election process."

The popular Social Christian Party, which is also to the right of the Sandinistas, recently announced that it would go to the polls "no matter how many other parties withdraw."

In response to the criticism of their policies, the Sandinistas cite progress in health, education, housing, and land redistribution. They claim that the electoral process is as free and open as possible, and that consistent attacks by US-supported guerillas have made militarization necessary. Sergio Ramirez, the Sandinista vice-presidential candidate, said last month that "we will continue arming the population until the last contra is dead or until they lay down their weapons." In an effort to gain international support, Sandinista junta leader and presidential candidate Daniel Ortega has toured the US, and Nicaragua recently offered to sign the widely supported Contadora peace plan sponsored by other Central American nations.

Meanwhile, the country has faced increasingly damaging attacks by the contras, despite the recent vote by the US Congress to withdraw funding for them. According to Sandinista Army Public Relations Officer Rosa Pasos, the contras have kidnapped 68 campesinos, killed 10 and wounded 12 during the last three weeks. The Nicaraguan army suffered 84 casualties, killed 240 contras, and captured 28 during that time. The army also reported 34 recent violations of Nicaraguan airspace. And an informal US loan and trade blockade has created a number of scarcities of essential items in the country.

Sandinistan authorities speculate that a US invasion may be imminent if the activities of the contras are not sufficient to overthrow the current regime. Others suggest the US will only accelerate its war of attrition. Clearly, without the participation of major opposition parties, President Reagan's hostility to the nation's government will continue. If he wins reelection here, it will mean continued hardship and division in Nicaragua.

City on a Hill writer Josh Karliner is currently traveling in Nicaragua.

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ANALYSIS

Teaching Terrorism

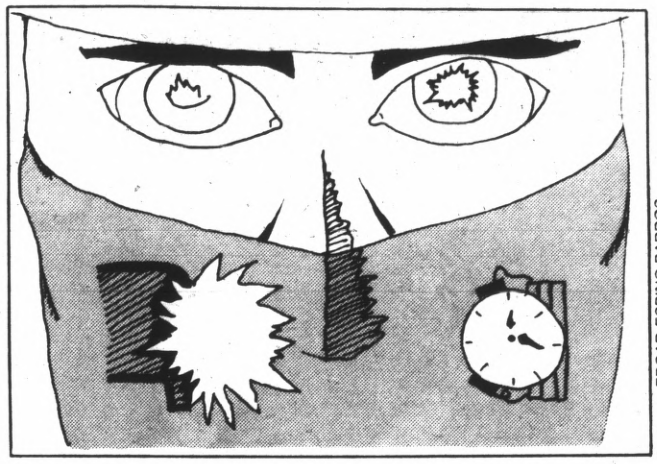
by Saul Landau

THE REAGAN ADministration has reached new heights of rhetorical indignation in its reaction to the latest bombing of the US Embassy in Beirut. Administration officials have bandied about the word terrorism as if it were some abhorrent and alien phenomenon. President Reagan, using his special emotion-choked voice, condemned and warned the terrorists and the states that sponsored them of dire consequences. The president was correct to do so. And action should be taken to deter terrorism, quite aside from the issue of the propriety of US presence in Lebanon and its policies in the Middle East.

But the president, who can see clearly at a distance of 10,000 miles, is blind to his own parallel terrorism policy closer to home. If indeed the Ayatollah Khomeini and President Kadaffi are responsible for promoting bombings of US property and personnel and of the mining of the Red Sea is not President Reagan guilty of exactly those same crimes againt Nicaragua? Within the last year US-paid and sponsored contra forces, which include US citizens (connected or not with the CIA), using US-made and owned aircraft and ships, bombed Nicaraguan property and killed Nicaraguan civilians. In addition, Nicaraguan harbors were mined by the contra forces that were under orders from, and very probably included, CIA personnel.

The question then arises: has President Reagan in his anti-Nicaragua frenzy been teaching lessons to enemies of US policy in other parts of the world? The president has spoken of US commitments in global terms; he has campaigned as and still maintains the image of a man of law and order. Yet, as president he has presided over large-scale international crimes. Nicaraguan govenment officials estimate property damage in 1984 alone at $200 million, not counting lost labor time, all as a result of the US-backed contra war against the Sandinista regime.

The question, then, is answered by the facts: President Reagan has, by example, validated the use of terrorism by one state against another. But, if one reads the president's words carefully and listens to the nuances in his trained voice, one can detect the differences between his policies and those he attributes to Khomeini and Kadaffi: God is on Reagan's side, and so he alone may ignore the law.



Graphic by EDGAR ESPINO-BARROS

Once again the issue of religion arises—the mixing of church and state, the notion of good and evil. To President Reagan the Sandinista regime is wicked, Marxist-Leninist, ungodly, totalitarian and thus deserves to be the victim of terrorist actions. The contras are good, godly, and politically follow his definition of freedom; thus, they are "freedom fighters." Everyone knows that the United States is pro-freedom, for justice, and, most important, entrusted by God to carry out God's policies, especially under the current administration—everyone, that is, except leaders of several other nations and movements who believe God is on their side.

In the field of foreign policy, Reagan's lesson to those untutored in fundamentalist logic has been that terrorism is justified in circumstances like those prevailing in Nicaragua. If some lawyers feel uneasy over this concept because they see, as former Supreme Court Justice Brandeis did, "our government as the potent, the omni-present teacher," it is only because they have not been trained in the new evangelical politics under which Reagan policies have been carried out. Brandeis believes that "for good or for ill [the United States government] teaches the whole people by example."

Terrorists of the world may well be following the example set by President Reagan. As Brandeis said, "If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

Anarchy prevails in Lebanon and in parts of Central America. Maybe the president, now that he is reconsidering his uncompromising anti-Soviet policies, will also pay some attention to his considerable influence as a world teacher. If he stops the illegal and terrorist war against Nicaragua, his appeals against terrorism elsewhere might gain considerably more support. At the very least, he would stop the senseless slaughter of innocent Central Americans and perhaps the future slaughter of North Americans as well. He would also set a good example for all other nations.

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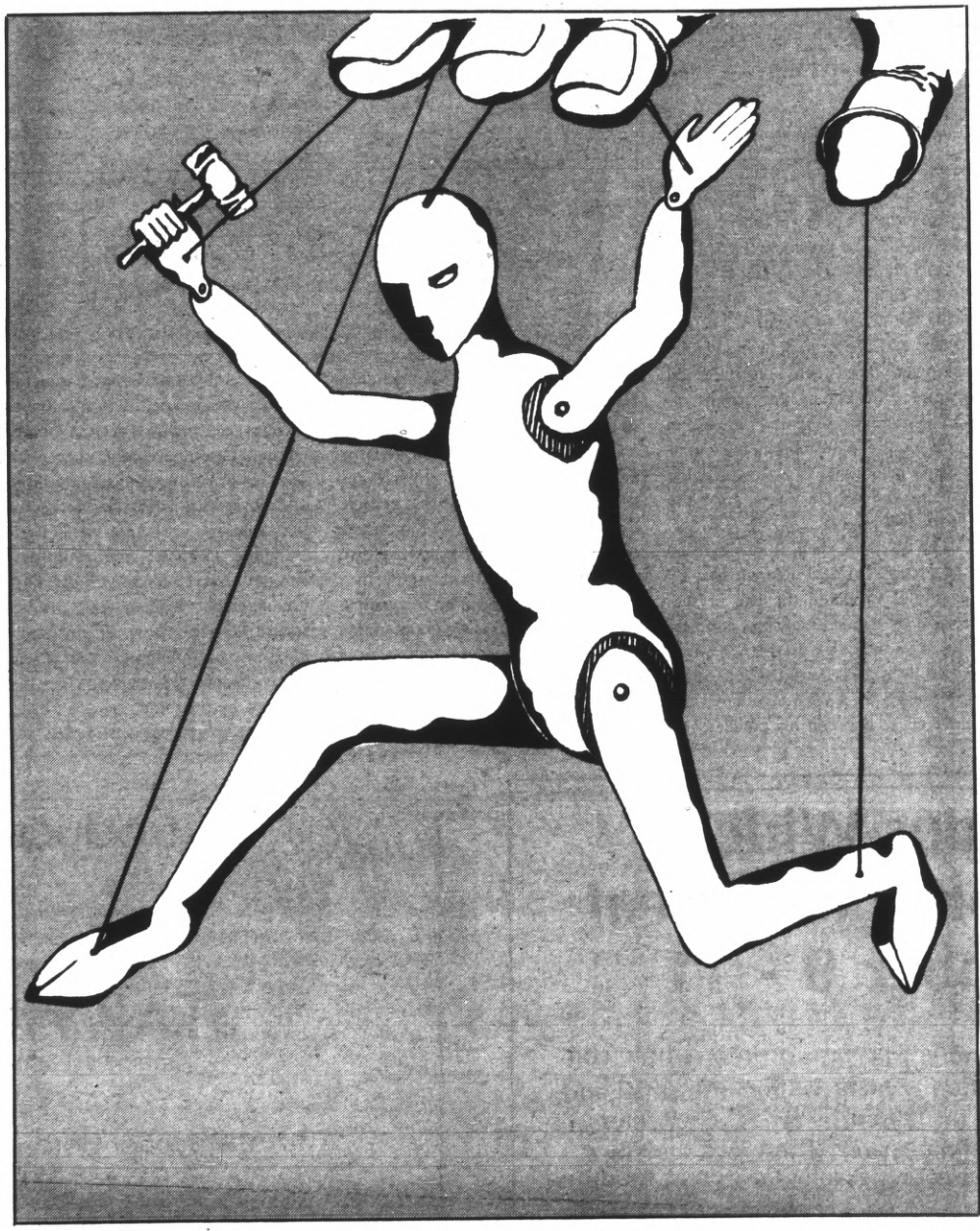
Reagan Stacks the Court

Ridiculous to the Supreme

by Eric Grodberg



Drawing by JENNIFER KNAPP

AFTER SUPPORTING progress in civil and individual rights for 20 years, the Supreme Court has swung to the right and begun to take away liberties it previously affirmed. Seven of the nine justices who sit on the Supreme Court are appointees of Republican presidents, and the present court is, by most standards, conservative. But if Reagan is reelected, he may place judges on the High Bench whose conservatism tends to extremism. Richard Posner, one Reagan favorite, has proposed abolishing adoption agencies and selling babies on the open market. Another, Robert Bork, is known for an interpretation of free speech so restrictive that it could spell a return to McCarthyism.

The Constitution entrusts the President with the responsibility to appoint judges to all federal courts, which include the district courts and the appellate courts as well as the US Supreme Court. The Supreme Court's decisions have far-reaching implications for the interpretations and implementation of laws, and because the appointments are for life, the president's choice of justices can extend his political ideology for decades after he has left office. During the 1960s under Chief Justice Earl Warren, the court served as a progressive force maintaining and expanding the rights of individuals. However, since 1969, when Nixon appointed Warren Burger as chief justice, the court has moved increasingly to the right.

In the area of national security, the court has become increasingly subservient to the demands of the Reagan administration. According to Martin Halperin, director of the Center for National Security Studies and a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, "The Court has swept away most of the limits established in earlier cases and has laid down a standard of extreme deference to the executive branch when it asserts that certain limits on constitutional rights must be accepted to protect national security."

In one case, the CIA brought a former agent, Frank Snepp, to court for failing to submit his book, *Decent Interval,* to the agency for review. The court ruled in favor of the CIA, finding that protecting "substantial government interests" overrides individuals' rights that in other contexts might be protected by the First Amendment. In a similar case, an appellate court ruled that the agency could censor anything for which it had "good reason." In this case, two reasons deemed "good" by the court were the identification of "countries where the CIA had established bases" and the descriptions of operations which took place 20 years ago.

In *Regan v. Wald* the court upheld Reagan's restrictions on travel to Cuba, giving the president carte blanc to deny travel rights of individuals. In the majority opinion, Justice William Rehnquist wrote that the Fifth Amendment guarantee of the right to travel is "insufficient to overcome the restriction...given the traditional deference to executive judgement." The ruling went even further when it denied the right of both private citizens and the courts to challenge the president's definition of a "threat" to our national security. According to Halperin, the administration can construe anything to be a security threat and will be unanswerable to all review processes. While the Supreme Court previously determined for itself whether the restriction is necessary to prevent irreparable damage to our national security, it now unquestionably accepts the administration's position.

In addition to these decisions, the High Court has dealt blows to the rights of individuals in the areas of civil rights, industrial regulation, antitrust laws, and defendants' rights, and has lessened restrictions on law enforcement officials' "search and seizure" activities. Perhaps more ominous than any of these decisions are the Supreme Court's rulings on separation of church and state.

Historically, the Constitution and the courts have been careful to establish and maintain the separation between nonsecular and government activity. But since Reagan assumed the presidency, surrounded by the fervor of the reactionary religious community, the High Court's decisions have reduced that separation. In July of 1983, the Court upheld the Nebraska state legislature's practice of opening every session with a prayer performed by a chaplain on state pay. In his comment that the ruling was "simply a tolerable acknowledgement of beliefs widely held among the people of this country," Chief Justice Burger ignored the constitutional guarantees of religious pluralism and separation of church and state.

More recently, in *Lynch V. Donelly*, the Supreme Court reversed two lower courts' findings by ruling in favor of the City of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Last Christmas, Pawtucket used public funds to erect a nativity scene in front of its city hall. Taxpayers holding other beliefs had no choice but to financially support the creche. Claiming that the scene was not religious, Burger wrote, "Whatever benefit to one faith or religion or to all religions is indirect, remote and incidental; display of the creche is no more an advancement or endorsement of religion than . . . the exhibition of literally hundreds of religious paintings in governmentally supported museums." Burger seems to ignore the artistic rather than religious intentions of museums which exhibit these collections.

Though many of the court's decisions have continued to maintain the traditional separation between church and state, a trend to diminish that separation has accelerated and could have serious consequences in the near future. The court will soon have to decide on such questions as prayer in school and public support for private religious education. "Unless the trend . . . is stopped" writes dean of New York University Law school Norman Redlich, "we will be fighting one another on religious grounds while our precious heritage of religious tranquility and freedom gradually slips away."

Redlich's warnings should be taken seriously, especially in light of the power the New Right has exerted over Reagan and the mainstream Republican party. One passage in the Republican platform states, "We reaffirm our support for the appointment of judges at all levels of the judiciary who respect traditional family values and the sanctity of innocent human life." The platform also includes prayer in school and a constitutional amendment banning abortion.

Though politicians often maintain that judges are non-partisan appointees, judges selected by Democrats consistently make more liberal rulings than those chosen by Republicans. The Supreme Court is now dominated by Republican appointed judges, while the lower courts have more Democratic ones. Reflecting this difference in political leanings, the 1983 Supreme Court reversed two-thirds of the rulings of the lower courts.

In regions where appointees of Democrats far outnumber Republican ones, the Supreme Court reversed an even larger percentage. The Ninth US Circuit Court of Appeals based in San Francisco, has 16 Democratic and seven Republican appointed Judges. The Supreme Court affirmed without qualification only one out of 27 cases coming from the Ninth Cir-

cuit. The US Court of Appeals for Washington DC, with seven Democratic and four Republican judges, had all eight of its cases reversed. Likewise, in regions with more Republican-appointed judges, the Supreme Court has upheld close to 50 percent of the lower courts' decisions.

OF THE SUPREME Court's nine justices, five of them will be more than 80 years old by the end of the next presidential term. Included among those five are Thurgood Marshall and William Brennan, the two justices who have consistently supported rights of individuals, while the two most conservative ones, William Rehnquist (49) and Sandra Day O'Connor (54), are also the youngest. Though many experts feel that the court's rulings have been more liberal than expected considering its composition, they are more fearful of recent trends. These trends prompted First Amendment expert Jamie Klaven to write that new Reagan appointments "could produce a solid right-wing majority of Justices with the skill, the energy and the unified vision to remake constitutional law."

The extremism of Reagan's probable candidates for the next Supreme Court vacancy reveals the political nature of judicial appointments: One of the candidates whom experts often mention when speculating about a "Reagan Court" is Robert Bork, former professor at Yale Law school and current federal Appellate Court Judge. Appointed by Reagan to the Appellate court, Bork has become well known for his writings on the First Amendment.

Jamie Klaven has termed Bork's interpretation "one of the most restrictive theories of freedom of speech ever advanced." According to Bork, "Constitutional protection should be accorded only to speech that is explicitly political. There is no basis for judicial intervention to protect any other form of expression, be it scientific, literary or that variety of expression we call obscene or pornographic." Freedom of speech has traditionally been interpreted as extending to all forms of expression with a few minor exceptions such as yelling "fire" in a movie theater or slandering someone. Bork's interpretation reverses this, making free speech an exception rather than a rule. And even Bork's category of "free" political speech is narrow in scope and subject to manipulation.

Judge Robert Bork defines 'political truth' as 'what the majority thinks it is at any given moment.'

Bork defines "political truth" as "what the majority thinks it is at any given moment. It has no unchanging content, but refers to the temporary outcomes of the democratic process. Political truth is what the majority decides it wants today." Bork's theory is based largely on court opinion advanced in the 1920s which states: ". . . the state . . . may, in the exercise of its judgement, suppress the threatened danger [of dissent] in its incipiency." This sort of reasoning would make actions like Joe McCarthy's curtailment of speech legitimate because it was "aimed at a new definition of political truth by a legislative majority."

Fortunately, Bork is not yet a Supreme Court justice and may never become one—but Reagan's other probable choices are equally right-wing. Richard Posner, also a Reagan appointee to the federal Appellate Court, has been greatly influenced by Milton Friedman and the Chicago school of free market economists. Posner applies Friedman's economic theories to law and is the leader and principle creator of a legal approach known as "law and economics." Called by one author "The most controversial legal scholar of the last decade," Posner bases his decision on the "economic efficiency" of the issue—the cost and benefits to society as a whole—rather than guilt or innocence. Expounding on his preference for "efficiency," Posner has stated "I hate 'justice.' The word is meaningless. If it's used in a judicial opinion, it's used to obscure the grounds. I think we could do without it." It is the inefficiency of adoption agencies that prompted Posner to propose the sale of babies on the open market.

In one opinion, Posner wrote against the long established practice of providing free counsel to prisoners involved in civil suits. After Posner wrote the opinion, Norval Morris, a friend of Posner's, apologetically remarked, "Dick is a little remote from the squalor of the real world." Another decision so outraged retired Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart that he reprimanded Posner for "disregard[ing] long-settled principles of civil procedure" and making "a completely unprecedented expansion" of law through his economic theories. At the age of 45, Posner could remain on the bench for decades.

Though Posner and Bork are the most prominent of the Reagan candidates, several other conservative judges have been mentioned as likely candidates. Antonin Scalia is another "law and economics" judge who, in one decison, supported giving the president unilateral authority in foreign policy matters. Patrick Higginbotham, another candidate, has written sharp anti-affirmative action opinions, and William Bently Ball is a favorite of Christian Fundamentalists.

If Reagan is reelected, he may not appoint any of the above described judges, but whomever he does appoint is certain to be right-wing. And Reagan's influence over the judicial system will not end at the Supreme Court. Though Carter was the first full term President not to appoint a single justice to the Supreme Court. he appointed more judges to the lower courts than any previous president.

Congress recently passed a bill creating 24 additional appeals court judgeships, and if these are filled by Reagan appointees the balance will soon tip far to the right. Victory for Reagan on November 6 can mean far more than another four years of Reaganomics. Walter Mondale may only have exaggerated slightly when he remarked in a recent speech: "This election is not about Republicans sending hecklers to my rallies. It is about Jerry Falwell picking justices for the Supreme Court."

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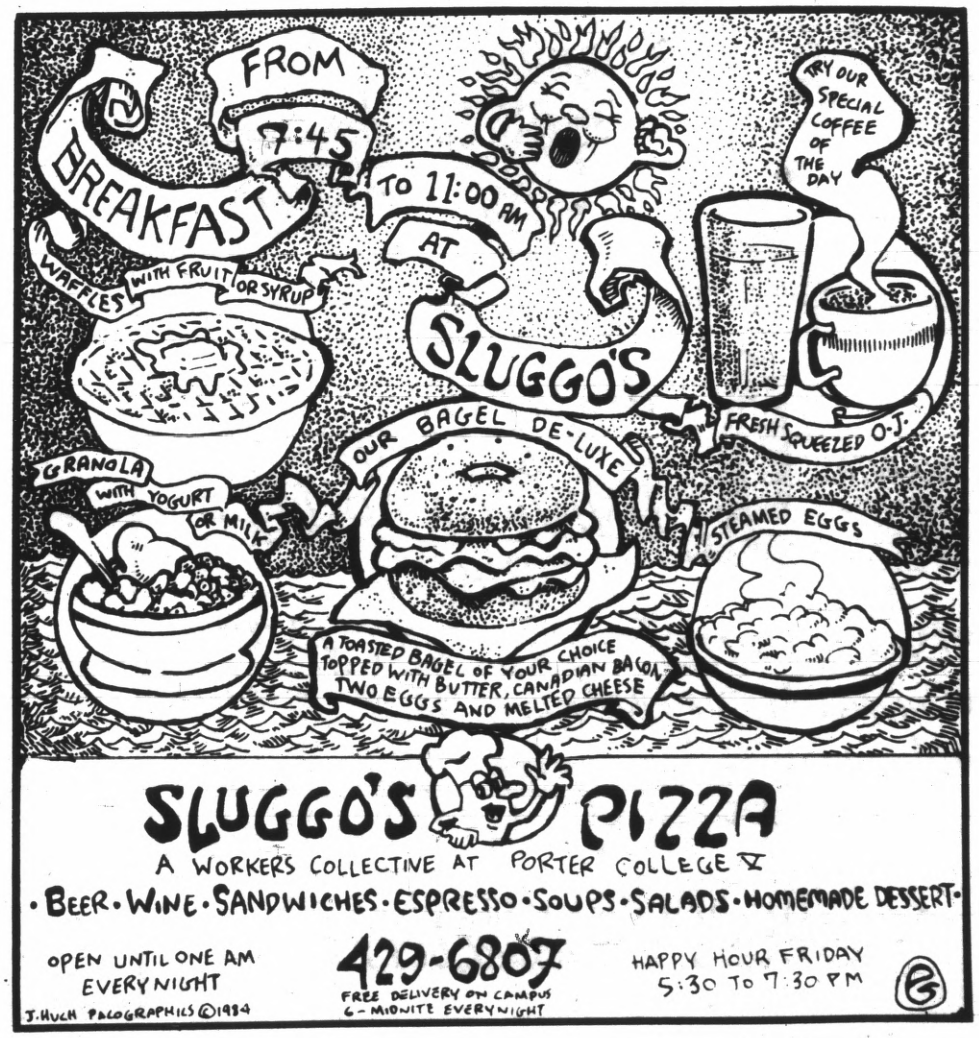
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Assisted by the Local Government Commission
Cosponsored by the County of Santa Cruz

DAY SESSION 8:30am—4:30pm
LOUDEN NELSON COMMUNITY CENTER

8:30 **Registration**

9:15 **Welcome Mayor John Laird and Supervisor Gary Patton**

9:30 **"The Homegrown Economy" — David Morris**
Director, Institute for Local Self-Reliance

10:45 **Art Workshop**
- Hal Conklin, City Councilmember, Santa Barbara
- Beverly Grova, Executive Director, Cultural Council of Santa Cruz County

Small Scale Agriculture Workshop
- Joe Cucchiara, Supervisor, County of Santa Cruz
- Alma Schreiber, Author, Perpetual Garden
- Richard Merrill, Director, Horticulture Department, Cabrillo College
- Steve Gliessman, Director Agroecology Program
- Elizabeth Penaat, Consultant Hyde-Penaat Associates

Tourism Workshop
- Norman Clark, President/General Manager, Roaring Camp, Inc.
- Dr. Martha Brumbaugh, Marketing Research Manager, Office of Tourism, State Department of Commerce
- John Laird, Mayor, City of Santa Cruz

NOON **Lunch Break**

1:30 **Private Industry Council Workshop**
- Lionel Stoloff, General Manager, Santa Cruz Area Chamber of Commerce
- Susan Mauriello, Administrator, Santa Cruz County Human Resources Agency

Energy Workshop
- Steve Weisman, Consultant, Public Utilities Commission
- Peggy Mensinger, Mayor, City of Modesto
- John Cook, Consultant, Energy Management Services

Co-op Workshop
- Peter Barnes, Vice President, Working Assets Money Fund
- Karen Zelin, Manager, Santa Cruz Community Credit Union

3:00 **New Technology Workshop**
- Sam Farr, State Assemblymember, and Chair, Economic Development & New Technologies Committee
- Other Panelists to be announced

Small Business Development System Workshop
- Gary Patton, Supervisor, County of Santa Cruz
- Liz Irwin, Director, Community Education Department, Cabrillo College
- Pam Myatt, Director, Santa Cruz Small Business Council

Alternative Forms of Business Ownership Workshop
- Derek Shearer, Author and Economist
- Mike Rotkin, City Councilmember, Santa Cruz

Homegrown Economy, "The Nuts and Bolts", Workshop
- George Latimer, Mayor, St. Paul, Minnesota
- David Morris, Director, Institute for Local Self-Reliance

4:15 **Adjournment**

EVENING DINNER SESSION 6:00pm—9:00pm
DREAM INN

8:00 **"Our Economic Future: Local Economic Self-Reliance"**
—Mayor George Latimer, St. Paul, Minnesota

There is no Charge for day session for County of Santa Cruz Residents. For limited seating dinner reservations (charge of $15.00) call 429-3540.

Her Platform is Feminism

by Linda Hooper

WHILE RONNIE AND Fritz dicker over how much to increase the military budget, a third candidate is running this year who talks about decreasing it. As the two major party candidates discuss raising taxes and cutting social spending, this third candidate supports social ownership and democratic management of all industry and natural resources. As Mondale and Reagan argue over when and where to send troops overseas, this third candidate calls for withdrawal of all military presence in other countries.

Her name is Sonia Johnson and she's running for president on the national Citizens Party (CiP) ticket (Peace and Freedom Party in California and the Consumer Party in Pennsylvania). Johnson first became known to the American public in 1979 when she was ex-communicated by the Mormon Church for her active work to ratify the ERA. Though she made history last year when she became the first third party candidate to qualify for federal matching funds, she is largely ignored by the press and was not invited to participate in the debates.

At first glance, Johnson's platform closely resembles that of many liberal and tiny political parties. Her emphasis on the power and importance of women, however, quickly distinguishes her politics from progressive, but male-dominated, political movements. Her position is controversial and oriented around problems and solutions, not personality and wish lists.

If elected, Johnson says she would immediately stop the manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons. According to a written statement, Johnson believes that "An obese military budget impoverishes all but a few of us, threatening our national security." Under her administration, the US would initiate disarmament and solve problems by non-military means.

"Our strongest defense is not the military," she has said, "but the new feminist mind that can envision a world without war and know it is possible, if we only believe in it and act on that belief."

Feminism is the backbone and spirit of Johnson's campaign. "The oppression of women," she says, "is the archetypal oppression. One half the human race, ruling the other half by the most incredible violence and political terrorism is the root of problems in the world." She believes that troubles between nations, ethnic groups, classes and individuals have their root in one person believing in the natural right to dominate another.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Sonia Johnson, third party candidate for president, spoke at Stevenson College earlier this week.

'Our strongest defense is not the military, but the new feminist mind that can envision a world without war.'

—Sonia Johnson

Johnson and other feminists call this worldwide cultural characteristic controlling the physical, economic, and spiritual well-being of women "the patriarchy"—a rule by men.

Johnson's solution calls for a rethinking of these partriarchal values. The first step is to respect women. If people honored women, she says, we would see the end of war between countries, classes, and genders. Johnson urges her audiences to "adopt those values that have been the most denigrated, the most loathed, the most despicable, hateful qualities." These are the qualities that "have been called womanly."

The preamble of the CiP platform specifies these values as including "non-violence, co-operation, nurturance and spirituality." The platform says if "womanly values" were culturally treasured, this country could "build a society based on feminist principles [that] will totally restructure the political, social, ecological, and economic institutions and foreign policies of this country."

Johnson calls her platform "radical feminism" and it is based on feminist principles of non-violence, cooperation and personal growth. "Radical," she says, does not mean extreme but "from the roots." For Johnson, radical feminism is "the most inclusive, most descriptive analysis of the human condition on the planet."

According to Johnson, politicians and others in power often treat the issues of the women's movements as just one more irritation that will be dealt with as soon as bigger problems, like strife in the Middle East, crime in the cities, and economic havoc are tackled. "The message of the women's movement," she says, "is that how we treat women is not peripheral to the major problems of the day; how we treat women is central to how we're behaving in the Middle East, how we're raping countries smaller than we are."

All of us "learn oppression in our most intimate relationships," Johnson says. "We learn that one person is always ruler over another. These dominance patterns become how all of us view the world." Johnson takes the horrifying frequency of rape, incest, wifebeating and other kinds of assault of women by men as evidence of the way patriarchy teaches "dominance patterns."

Johnson calls crimes against women "political terrorism" designed to prevent women from using or even realizing their individual and collective power. "We are strong, magnificent human beings and it takes the most incredible violence to the spirit to have done this to us for so long." "Loving women," will change all that, but it will be "a most courageous and revolutionary act," she says. It is the idea "most dangerous to the patriarchy," she says, because our culture is based on "hating women."

By introducing feminism into national politics, Johnson is truly breaking new ground. Obstacles are inevitable when someone breaks new ground, and Johnson is no exception. The inaccessibility of equal campaign funds and lack of media exposure have been major barriers to the Johnson campaign.

Susan Horwitz, a campaign worker for Johnson, said that the first barrier was passed when Johnson qualified for federal matching funds. For those who feel ineffectual in national politics, Johnson is proof there is still room for candidates who are neither Democratic nor Republican—but it's not easy. By qualifying with the Federal Election Commission for matching funds, Johnson's campaign has done what no other third party has done in the wake of major-party dominated election reforms of the mid-70s. Matching funds regulations make it easy for Democrats and Republicans to qualify any number of presidential candidates for the money. It is extremely difficult, however, for any grassroots campaign such as Johnson's to raise $5,000 in 20 states, when all of the contributions must come from individuals and be less than $250 each.

The irony of Johnson's federally-funded campaign, which is bent on restructuring our political, social and economic worlds, does not escape Johnson's sense of humor. "Sometimes I lay awake at night," she says, "just grinning into the darkness thinking how the federal government is paying me to say these things."

Johnson has recently striven to "say these things" on the presidential debates, but the Federal Communications Commission refused her request to participate. Johnson sees great danger in bipartisan control of the presidential debates. "The debates are no longer options," she says. "They have now become mandatory. The fact that Ronald Reagan had to do two when he didn't want to do any, tells you that you have to do it to be president.

On October 2, the Johnson campaign appealed the FCC ruling with the US District Court of Appeals in Washington, DC. "We're asking that the court find that the debates are a mandatory part of elections and to exclude duly qualified candidates is infringing on First Amendment rights," said Horwitz. "At this point, the TV broadcasters are given more power to exclude a candidate from the electronic ballot than the government can from the actual physical ballot," she continued. Johnson's campaign believes that the debates are crucial to any candidate's future. "It's come down to if you're not in the debates, you're not in the election."

While she didn't get into the debate, and continues to be largely ignored by the mainstream media, Johnson continues her campaign with an exhaustive speaking tour. Her campaign may seem idealistic to those who worry about Ronald Reagan's reelection, but Johnson is well informed on American politics. "Isn't anybody going to ask me if this is going to help reelect Reagan?" she once asked the audience. "I know that's the most foremost thing on your mind; it's the most foremost thing on my mind."

"What you have to understand about third parties," she says, "is that we don't get lots of votes." Instead, she says, most people who vote for third parties would not vote for a major party candidate anyway. "The chances of us taking votes away from the Democrats is really very slim," she says.

Johnson hopes people will see the CiP as a place to work, even if they feel they cannot vote for its candidates. "Vote for whomever you must, but work here," she urges. Her party offers, she says, "a place to work for what we love and for what we want. Because you never get anything by working against."

"I am running to win," Johnson says. But in her view, winning includes introducing into the national presidential campaign points of view seldom heard in mainstream political theatre.

Johnson believes she and her coalition of supporters are in a "no lose" situation. As long as she can speak in public, raise funds, and continue fighting for the rights of third parties and social change, Johnson believes her campaign is a success. "Winning," she says, "means more than occupying the Oval Office. ✔

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Reagan's War on Women

Who's Better Off?

OPINION

by Robin Lovell

AS REAGAN TELLS US repeatedly about how the economy has improved over the course of his term, questions arise over just whose economy he is referring to. In the first presidential debate between Reagan and Mondale, Reagan said, "Those people that are in those pockets of poverty and haven't caught up, they couldn't answer the way I would want them to. But I think that most of the people in this country would say yes, they are better off than they were four years ago." And yet, today, there are 2.5 million more children in poverty than there were at the start of his term in 1981.

Women and children constitute 80 percent of the country's 34.4 million poor (those individuals or families earning less than $4,359 annually) and 80 percent of the 12 million "near poor" (those earning $5,449 per year, or less). US Census Bureau projections state that by the year 2000, the poor population in the US will consist entirely of women and children. According to Alice Denny of the Bay Area Women's Economic Agenda Project (WEAP), two out of three people in poverty today are women, though that figure is rapidly approaching three out of four.

During the first presidential debate, Reagan claimed that he has reduced taxes by 25 percent "across the board." Why then did taxes *increase* by 4.2 percent in fiscal '83 for families earning less than $10,000—55 percent of which are headed by women? Reagan is sending out the message that women simply are not included in his so-called "economic expansion."

In 1980, women, for the first time since winning voting rights in 1920, voted in the same proportions as men—with 59 percent of all eligible women voting. Because women make up 52 percent of the overall US population, however, they had a numerically higher voting record than men. In the upcoming '84 elections, women have a great deal more at stake than they did in 1980. The choice between electing an anti-ERA Reagan or a pro-ERA Mondale is just one of the many factors that may serve to bring women to the voting booths. If a large enough percentage of women use their vote, it could have a decisive impact on the outcome of the elections.

Reagan prides himself on the fact that unemployment has decreased during his term. However, one must understand that he has changed the definition of employment to include military personnel, significantly affecting the meaning of unemployment percentages.

In 1982, Reagan said, "Part of the unemployment is not as much recession as it is the great increase in the people going into the market—and ladies, I'm not picking on anyone—but because of the increase in women who are working today and two-worker families and so forth..."

Soon after Reagan came into office, the size of the federal government decreased. From 1981-82, when this reduction was taking place, women constituted 33 percent of the overall federal government workforce, and yet, 45 percent of the federal employees who lost their jobs during this period were women.

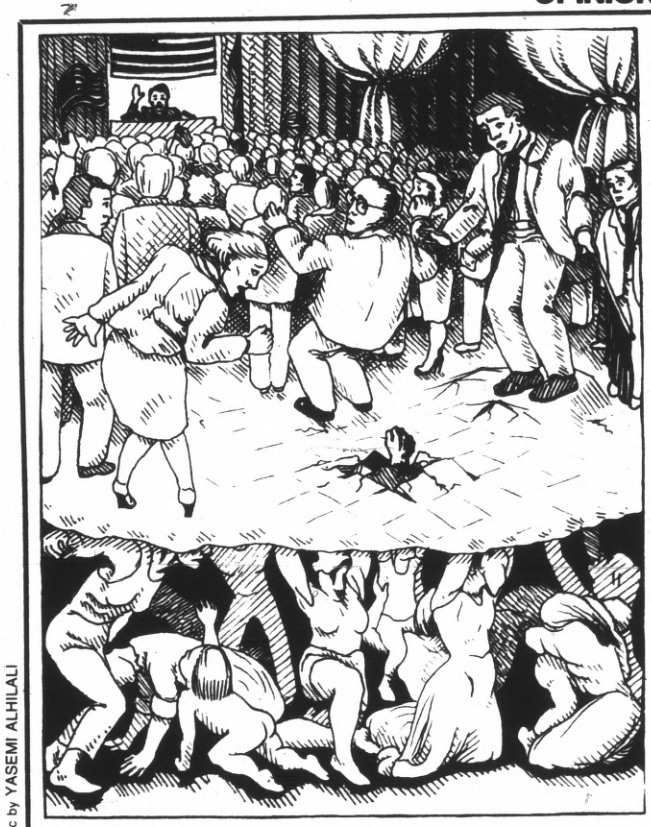
In the first fiscal year of his term, 1981-82, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Program was eliminated. CETA had provided job training and public service jobs for 300,000 workers, 60 percent of whom were women. In the proposed 1984 federal budget, the administration has proposed a 30 percent reduction in the Work Incentive Training Program (WIN), in which 70 percent of the job trainees are women. It seems Reagan's answer to the unemployment problem lies in removing women from the workforce altogether.

"So many women are losing their jobs because they're the last ones hired and the first ones fired," said Johnie Jackson, president of the Chicago chapter of the Coalition of Labor Union Women. "We may have a job today" she explained, "but with [Reagan in office] who knows after today. He doesn't even know people are hungry."

At a time when job security is so precarious and single-mothering is on the rise, women need some means of ensuring that they can keep their jobs. Such securities as health insurance and sick leave are essential to women, and women with children in particular. Often women are forced to go to work when they are ill, because they used their sick-leave to stay home with a sick child.

Reagan is giving out mixed messages to women. The administration has taken large steps backwards in terms of welcoming women into the workforce. At the same time, welfare recipients, mothers' receiving AFDC benefits, unemployed women and generally anyone seeking governmental support to stay alive, have all suffered from major financial cutbacks. Although programs serving low-income persons constitute only 19 percent of the overall domestic budget, 40 percent of Reagan's 1984 budget cuts are aimed at these programs.

During the first Reagan/Mondale debate, Reagan claimed, "We have more people receiving food stamps than were ever receiving them before—2.3 million more are receiving them." However, as the New York *Times* revealed the following day, 400,000 *fewer* people are currently (as of July '84) receiving food stamps than



Graphic idea from "the Depths," by W. Balfour Kerr, 1906

Graphic by YASEMI ALHILALI

when Reagan took office. A total of $15 billion was cut from the Food Stamps Program in 1982-83. This is particularly harmful to women and children who constitute 84 percent of the Food Stamp recipients.

Under the Carter administration, a federal fund was established to provide "special compensatory funding" for programs for "racially isolated" schools. Zenobia Johnson-Black, of the Black Women's Network in Chicago, explained that this referred to schools where desegregation is impossible, due to location. The fund, mandated by the federal government under Carter, was cut off by the Reagan administration.

"Five hundred school teachers are losing their jobs this year," said Johnson-Black. "Mostly those providing special tutoring and programs for minorities. The policies of the Reagan administration impact hard on women, and doubly hard on Black women," she said. "We suffer the double whammy."

ONE OF THE MOST heated controversies of this year's presidential elections is abortion rights—with Reagan strongly opposed, and Mondale pro-choice. In 1982, the San Francisco *Chronicle* quoted Reagan as saying he would be "hesitant" to allow the use of governmental funds for abortions, even if the pregnant woman had been raped. His views have changed little, if any, since then.

During the presidential debate, however, Reagan said, "A mother, if medically it is determined that her life is at risk if she goes through with the pregnancy, has the right then to take the life of even her own unborn child in defense of her own." In essence, what this means is that only wealthy enough women who can afford an abortion can have one, on that rare occasion when it is acceptable at all.

In 1983, a great deal of administration support existed for the "Human Life Amendment," to give full Constitutional rights of personhood from the moment of conception. If it had passed, this amendment would have made all abortions illegal—thus reversing what women have fought for throughout US history.

Reagan makes no effort to hide his feelings on abortion rights. He simply denies women any choice. And yet, a 1983 Garth analysis showed that 90 percent of all whites, and 81 percent of all Blacks in the US believed that abortions should be permitted under some or all circumstances. Once again one wonders who the president represents.

In the debate, Reagan said, "we have seen premature births that are now grown up happy people going around." What he failed to address, however, were details about the thousands of unwanted births which occur every year, resulting in physically and emotionally abused children, overflowing orphanages, and undernourished children.

Cynthia Matthews, Public Affairs Coordinator of Planned Parenthood of Santa Cruz County, explained that there was "a great deal of administration support" behind the proposed "Squeal Rule" of 1983. This legislation would have required parental permission for "teenage girls coming to federally funded clinics for prescription birth control," said Matthews. This was discriminatory against women, in that men do not need prescriptions for any form of birth control. In 1983, an estimated 816,000 unintended pregnancies were averted due to family planning programs. Had the "Squeal Rule" been passed, a great number of young women may not have used the family planning services.

The "Squeal Rule" was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, because it "didn't fulfill the needs of Congress," Matthews said. "Congress said communication with parents should be encouraged as much as possible, but not [be made] mandatory."

If Reagan is reelected in November, women must face the prospect of him appointing as many as five new Supreme Court justices. The Republican party platform requires that the Republican president appoint only federal justices who oppose abortion. These new Supreme Court Justices would rule on future cases. It is a frightening prospect to people who support a woman's right to reproductive choice.

Finally, the issue of peace is of crucial importance to all people, not just women. Reagan has submerged us once again into Cold War; he is the first US president in 20 years not to meet with the Soviet head of state. As this administration pours billions of dollars into defense and escalation of the nuclear arms race, women and children remain in poverty. For every $1 billion increase in the federal defense budget, there are reportedly 9,500 fewer jobs for women in this country.

Although Reagan does have a few women in his administration, their selection was clearly a token gesture, and they do not address feminist concerns. While he appointed the first woman, Sandra Day O'Conner, to the Supreme Court, she is a conservative who opposes reproductive choice. Such anti-feminists as Phyllis Schlafly, who publicly denounce women's liberation and the ERA, are strong supporters of Reagan.

Women can make a difference in this election. By exercising our right to vote, women as a political body can strongly influence the outcome of the November election. Four more years of Reagan promise no ERA, further restrictions on abortion rights, increased poverty, and little attention to specific women's issues. ✓

Unless otherwise noted, statistics in this article were drawn from the Women's Political Fund Gender Gap Resource Kit.

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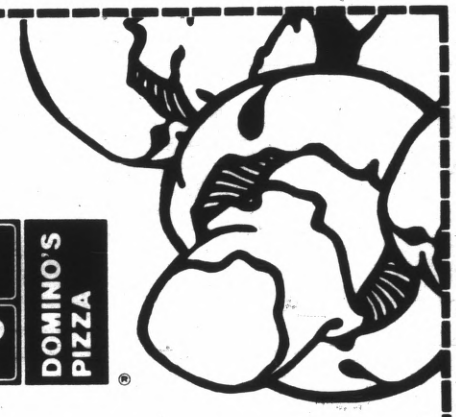

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WOMEN'S *clips*

Striking Comparable Worth

Yale University has become the unlikely battleground in the dispute over comparable worth in the private sector. The new and predominantly female clerical and technical workers' union has been on strike since September 26, because the two sides cannot agree on their first contract. The strike has disrupted normal routine for the college; dining halls are closed, office hours are shortened, and many classes are held off-campus because faculty or students are unwilling to cross picket lines.

At Yale, the average pay for administrative assistants, a clerical job filled by women, is $13,524. Truck drivers, of whom less education and training is required and who are mostly male, are paid an average of $18,470, or 36 percent more.

Depo-Provera Unappealing

The current ban on Depo-Provera, the long-acting, injectable contraceptive, has been upheld by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). After three years of study, the FDA special advisory panel reported that data linking the drug to breast and uterine cancer in laboratory animals "cannot be dismissed as irrelevant to the human without conclusive evidence to the contrary."

The negative recommendation dealt a serious setback to the Upjohn Company, which manufactures the drug and had hoped to market it in the US. Upjohn currently markets Depo-Provera in about 80 countries. Sybil Shainwald, of the National Women's Health Network, hailed the FDA's conclusions, saying "The board of inquiry has confirmed that the drug-safety laws of our country mean more than the profit of the Upjohn Co."

Lawrence Hoff, president of Upjohn, said that the company will file "an exception" to the board's findings. If Upjohn does not get a favorable response, it may turn to the US Court of Appeals.

I'm Not A Feminist, But...

Contemporary female college students are enjoying the fruits of the women's movement, but may refuse to call themselves feminists. Feminism may be a dirty word to the new generation, but they just haven't hit the wall of discrimination yet.

That's the opinion of Ethel Klein, an associate professor at Columbia recently interviewed by *In These Times*. Today's younger, "post-feminist" women view discrimination largely as a "residue of the past," said Klein. She added that although they've internalized many of the values of feminism, they refuse to regard women as a group facing discrimination. These views, said Klein, distinguish these women from many Vietnam-era women who have experienced more prejudice first hand.

Klein maintains that these younger women will eventually discover that the upper echelons of the business world are virtually closed to them. "The post-feminist woman is the woman who thinks she can do it without the recognition of discrimination," said Klein. "But she is going to hit a door. It is just further out."

What Price Acne

Doctors are prescribing a new "miracle drug" to clear up severe cases of acne; there's just one catch—the drug, Accutane, is likely to cause birth defects in women.

Since Accutane was approved by the FDA, there have been 150 reports of women becoming pregnant while exposed to it. Of these, two-thirds had elective or spontaneous abortions, 24 had normal children, and 28 had infants with severe birth defects. The pattern of malformation found in Accutane-affected babies is so common that doctors are calling it a syndrome. Abnormalities are found in the brain, face, ears, heart and thymus.

According to the New York *Times*, teenagers frequently deny that they are sexually active, and doctors prescribe Accutane based on this assumption. One dermatologist, Dr. Reisner, said, "the biggest problem may be the tendency of many physicians to trust what their patients say."

Although the drug consistently produced birth defects in several animal species, a spokesperson from the manufacturing company told the *Times*, "We hoped we would not have human experience with birth defects, but we knew there was a very real risk."

Quote of the Week

"We have declared in favor of a government of the people, for the people, by the people, the whole people. Why not begin the experiment?"

—Elizabeth Cady Stanton
1872, to the Senate Judiciary Committee

ATTENTION
Minority Students

Dear Student,

In an effort to find ways of increasing student awareness of the academic support mechanisms available on campus, Vice Chancellor Moore, Director Pacheco and I, in my role as Chair of the Council of Provosts, are pleased to invite you to a Minority Student Forum and Reception on November 2, 1984, at 3 pm in the Stevenson College Fireside Lounge.

Several faculty, including Professors Fry, Castillo, Lewis and Rocha, have agreed to make brief presentations at this gathering. We hope that you will be able to attend and that you will make us aware of your perceptions of the efficacy of UCSC's support services.

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Eugene H. Cota-Robles

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ARTS **EXHIBIT**

Judy Chicago's Latest Creation

The Birth Problem

by Kay Spencer

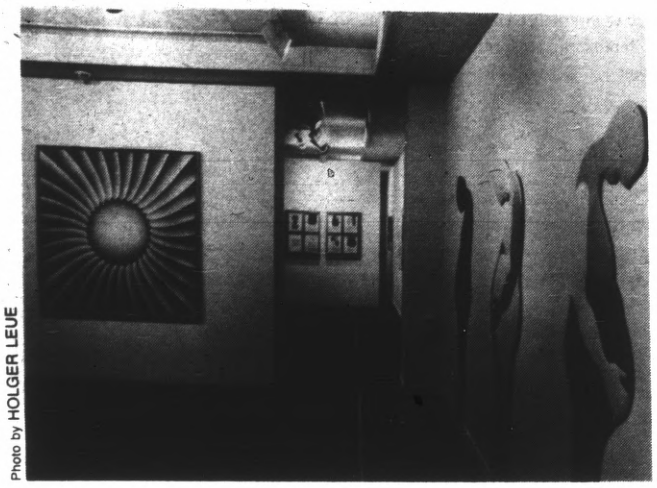

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

IT MAY BE HERESY TO feminists, but the new Judy Chicago show, *The Birth Project*, now at the Art Museum of Santa Cruz County, is simplistic, of indifferent artistic quality, and insulting to the intelligence of her audience.

The pieces on exhibit here are part of a larger traveling show which is on display simultaneously in several cities nationwide. As in her 1979 mammoth exhibition at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, *The Dinner Party*, Chicago has utilized the skills of many other women in manufacturing her work. This is certainly no different than many other artists who have large goals, but unlike them, Chicago does give her workers credit. She meticulously documents every piece with photos of the workers and quotes. In fact, the documentation sometimes seems more interesting than the works themselves.

The Birth Project is meant to explore and celebrate pregnancy and birth and to relate it to a larger spiritual context of women as creators of life. The theme is carried out through stylized images of pregnant women, goddess-figures in the throes of labor and fanciful "maternity clothes" which emphasize rather than conceal pregnancy. Chicago also includes one of her familiar, airbrushed, acrylic "through the flower" mandalas, and some minor and unfinished works. To emphasize her lineage as a woman artist, Chicago uses mainly traditional women's craft media such as fabric and needlework.

The subject of *The Birth Project* is a hard one to criticize. It is difficult to oppose "images that honor women for their role in bringing forth life." What can be objected to, however, is birth used as a political bandwagon. By assuming that her imagery is shocking and controversial, Chicago underestimates the sophistication of her audience. What is actually controversial is her anti-intellectual political stance. Hers is the feminist version of art-for-the-proletariat, with all the heavy-handed symbolism and simplistic ideology that it implies.

In attempting to side-step the supposedly male artistic traditions of subject matter and media, Chicago has only succeeded in instituting her own narrow political stance. She aims to instruct us in feminism, but her level of instruction is an affront to anyone with much in the way of critical intelligence. Her work evades artistic criticism by taking refuge in the political—any negative responses can be seen as elitism or male chauvinism.

The pieces range from tiny embroidered ikons to large and elaborate wall-hangings. The most successful piece is probably the red quilt entitled "Birth." The quilted design is of a goddess-woman in labor, giving birth to an amorphous offspring. She appears to be split in half, and lines radiate from her to the edges of the piece. The image is powerful and whole, and is strengthened by the simple red background.

> One gets the feeling that it isn't so much women who are being celebrated, as Judy Chicago herself.

The same image of the laboring woman is repeated in her "Creation of the World" series, in which the amorphous fetus or child is replaced with a whole progression of life forms from polyps to birds. These pieces, done variously in needlework, embroidered quilting, and pastel sketches, are too busy and filled with tiny details that detract from the basic image.

The other two series, the pregnant women and the maternity dresses, are approximately life-sized cut-outs with cloth stretched over them. The lines created by the different colored linens in the pregnancy series are somewhat evocative of Matisse's papercuts.

Much of the work is simply not very exciting. Instead of indifference, however, one feels oppression and irritation. After all, the *idea* is so laudable. The glory of creation from a woman's perspective, an active female imagery—how can it be faulted? Yet one gets the feeling that it isn't so much women who are being celebrated, as Judy Chicago herself. Few artists plaster the walls of their exhibitions with testimonials on what an exciting, transformational experience it was to do their artwork.

Chicago apparently thinks of herself as a trail-blazer, but seems unaware that others have gone before her and with greater subtlety and creativity. For example, she stresses that she is trying to rescue the traditional fiber arts from the obscurity of mere "women's work." Yet for years, especially on the west coast, women artists have been exploring all the textile arts in wonderful ways. Miriam Schapiro and Lenore Tawney come to mind. Chicago's "female imagery" seems crude and obvious when compared with such artists as Lee Bontecue or Georgia O'Keefe.

Chicago is, and will probably remain, a popular artist, but her renown actually rests on factors other than her artistic talent. One factor is her ability to create hoopla, to manufacture a spectacle, which pleases the public. Another is her utter accessibility. Her imagery is as obvious as a brick dropped on your foot. No one will ask, at this exhibition, "What's it all supposed to mean?" What it's supposed to mean is that Judy Chicago has another hit. ✓

The Birth Project *will be at the Art Museum of Santa Cruz County, located above the downtown public library at Center and Church Streets until December 2. Hours are Tuesday through Sunday 12-5. Admission is $1, except on Sunday, when it is free.*

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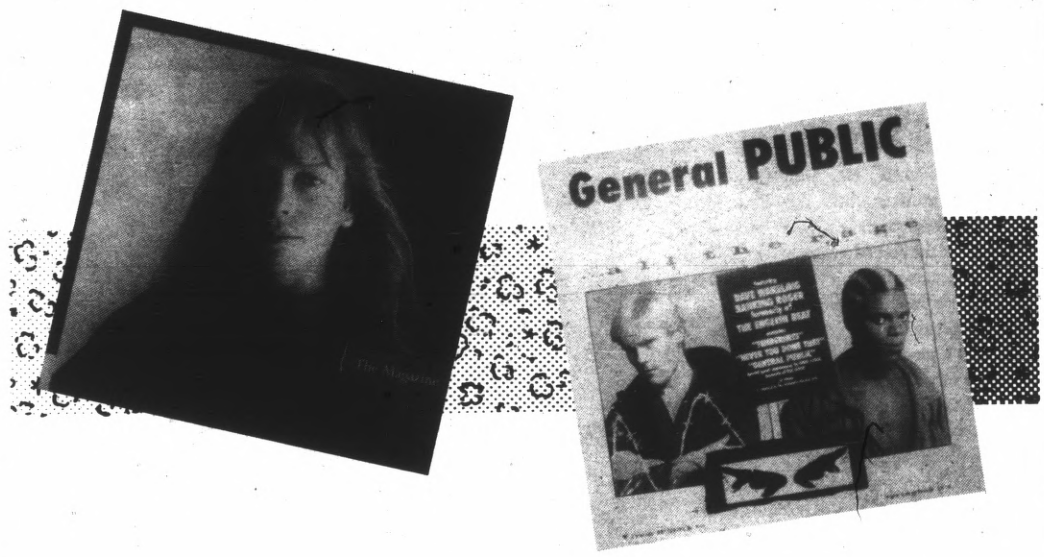

The Animals—*The Animals' Greatest Hits Live:* The year was 1962. They were five lads from working class families and broken homes in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northern England. "It was dirty, it was filthy, and it was raining all the time," recalls the Animals' lead singer Eric Burdon, "but there were a lot of good music clubs and we had good times." Yet they wanted to get out of this place they called home.

They did, and 21 years later they met again to record a live reunion album. *The Animals' Greatest Hits Live* was recorded on New Year's Eve last year as part of their world tour. The concert must have been great, but—as is the case with most live albums—you wouldn't know it from this album.

Trying to capture the magic of a rock concert on vinyl just doesn't work. Even the excitement of a cheering and clapping crowd and powerful improvised jams just can't make up for the clarity of sound which makes songs great. With a live album you sit in your living room, read over the cover eight times, and say "I wish I could have been there."

All of the songs on this album are familiar; "It's Too late," "Don't Let Me Be Misunderstood," and "We Gotta Get Out Of This Place," to name a few. The legendary "House of the Rising Sun," with its near-tranquilizing smoothness, is transformed into a collection of loud instruments and the raspy voice of a 43-year old ex-alcoholic. On "O Lucky Man," written by keyboardist Alan Price, Burdon's voice is at its best, though. This song is the highlight of a disc which attempts to place the listener back into an era long gone.

Burdon doesn't expect the Animals' reunion to be permanent. The album is the second half of a two-record IRS deal which prompted the first reunion in 1977. Then, the badly-promoted *Ark* album turned into a flop, quickly disbanding the group again. Today, after a 22-year career, Burdon is considering dropping music altogether.

If you're a die-hard Animals fan and enjoy live recordings, buy this album. And if you just enjoy listening to the Animals, have a friend tape it for you, and put the original tunes on the other side.

—Heinz Birkenholz

David Bowie—*Tonight:* The title song on *Tonight* is a mixed up reggae version of a Bowie/Iggy Pop '70s collaboration which has Tina Turner doing back-up vocals. The bizarre thing about it is that it's not unusual compared to the rest of *Tonight*. *Tonight* is a scramble of borrowed and bruised songs, generic bop-rock backups, reggae rhythms and *Let's Dance* outtakes. The results is one long Bowie B-side: mediocre, shallow and generally unsatisfying.

The problem apparently was that Bowie wanted to put out an album without putting out much effort. He has written only two of the songs himself and plays none of the music. And *Tonight* suffers for it. "Don't Look Down" and "Tonight," the two reggae style songs, are painful proof that shantytown and Bowie cannot mix. Bowie's collaborative efforts with Iggy Pop are overwhelmed by the music; blaring horns and out of place rhythms smother the lyrics. Looking at the lyrics of "Neighborhood Threat," the song would seem to be straight from *Diamond Dogs*. Listening to this record, it's straight from the latest Romantics album.

"God Only Knows," borrowed from Brian Wilson, shows that Bowie's crooning abilities are still intact. There's a ray of hope here. Even if Bowie demolishes his career in rock, he's still got a promising life as a Vegas lounge singer.

Not surprisingly, the best songs on the album are the ones in which Bowie had the most involvement. "Loving the Alien," Bowie's own religious war, has almost everything—vocals that reflect the lyric's meaning, and music that doesn't overwhelm the song (including a bass line straight from "China Girl"). Unfortunately, "Loving the Alien" sounds too much like its *Let's Dance* counterpart. This isn't progress, this is a song that didn't make it onto your last album.

"Blue Jean" is the only star shining on *Tonight*. It's fun, light, and has a good beat. No blaring pseudo-Carribean stuff here. It shows what can happen when a little effort is put forth. Maybe next time, Dave.

—Sara Bethell

Everly Brothers—*EB '84:* All right class, the subject of today's rock history lesson is the Everly Brothers, the vocal duo who first yanked teen heartstrings nearly 30 years ago with such hits as "Bye, Bye Love" and "Wake Up, Little Suzy." Their effect on popular music cannot be overestimated. Such luminaries as the Beatles, Simon & Garfunkel and Dave Edmunds all acknowledge that the Everly's two part harmonies greatly influenced their style.

Well, now they're back with their first album in over a decade, *EB '84*. A small array of stars repay their debt to the Everly Brothers on this new album. The aforementioned Mr. Edmunds produced and played lead guitar. Paul McCartney wrote the semi-hit "On the Wings of a Nightingale;" and the Electric Light Orchestra's Jeff Lynn wrote and produced the "The Story of Me" without ELO's usual bombastic and overproduced sound.

The Everly's still sound as fine as they did when they were teenagers, although their songs are more mature than their past rehashes like "Return of the son of 'Wake Up, Little Suzy' part II." Don Everly effectively expresses his middle-aged ennui in his own "Follow the Sun;" and they do a beautiful cover of Bob Dylan's "Lay, Lady Lay," which Dylan first suggested they record back in '68.

Yet the real stars here are the Everly's transcendent voices. Forget the Beach Boys and Crosby, Stills & Nash; these fellows have the best harmonies in the pantheon of pop music. In fact, if I were running heaven, the angels would sound like the Everlys.

—Gene Pithy

Let's Active—*Cypress:* The retro-rock of ringing Rickenbackers returns. A year after their debut *Afoot*, this grave-robbing pop trio is at it again with *Cypress*. Guitarist/lead vocalist/song writer Mitch Easter, bassist Faye Hunter, and drummer Sara Romweber have patched together twelve tunes that do little more than make us glad that the '60s are now a full decade removed from us. Here Gerry and the Pacemakers meet the '80s and have nothing to say to them.

Almost all the songs on this album are brief, mostly three minutes and change. To be successful in this idiom your songs must be focused, but this they arent. Where we need a punch, we get a gimmick: a cliche guitar lick, an aah-ahh harmony, a rattling tambourine—even on "Ring True," a false fade-out followed by an anarchic ending. Have these kids brought forth their own *White Album*? Well, maybe puce.

"Blue Line" stands out as the one worthwhile tune on *Cypress*. I'd opt for the single, unless you have an especially loose $6.98 laying about. A bittersweet rocker, it is still sadly chained to the mini-skirt beat that just makes you want to Go-Go! After an album's worth of such gems, an odd reverie begins: Imagine if various ghosts of The Byrds, Iron Butterfly, The Mamas and Pappas, The Animals, and The Kinks suddenly took possession of your living room. If they came in the form of these three mop-haired kids, my hand would be the first to pull the plug.

Cypress has no compelling sound. "Flags for Everything" fizzles in overproduction. Romweber's martial beat on "Prey" hints at the primal power of groups like Ireland's U2, but where U2 kicks out of your speakers, these guys trickle. Maybe it is Mitch's thin little twang, a wavering bit of adolescence that packs all the force of a budding Tom Petty.

The band says: "Let's Active are not revivalists, although they once attended a seance." I say they are revivalists, and poor ones at that. They are average musicians putting forth an average, if painstakingly anachronistic sound. Perhaps they could join up with Phil Spector and help him haunt his Mansion in LA.

—Dave Gingold

Ramones—*Too Tough to Die:* The Ramones are a world unto themselves that few of us ever enter, and this album is no exception. Persons familiar with the band will find that the music hasn't changed a bit (does it ever?) but that the lyrics of this latest effort by the godfathers of Metal/ /Punk/leather/headbanging/ nosebleed rock have more social conscience than traditional Ramones tunes.

Let's face it. Virtuosos these boys aren't. But if you're into it, *Too Tough To Die* will give you your fix of Ramoneism. You finally get to hear Johnny, Dee Dee, Joey, and Richie express their views (such as they are) on the difficulties of life in the '80s. Not to demean the guys' intellects or anything, but bear in mind who's doing the talking here. The fine young men who gave us such favorites as "I Wanna Be Sedated," "Teenage Lobotomy," and "Gimme Gimme Shock Treatment" are now going to render a sensitive opinion on such topics as international terrorism, unemployment, urban despair, and nuclear war? Well...

The album does have some songs that might be considered redeeming. "Howling at the Moon (Sha-la-la)" is almost melodic, and "Daytime Dilemma" and "Wart Hog" are memorable, if not hit material. The rest of the album is straight Ramones.

Want to know what a social commentary by the Ramones sounds like? Take any of their tunes (differences are purely cosmetic) and insert lyrics like "New York City is a real cool town, society really brings me down, our playground is a pharmacy, kids find trouble so easily." Or perhaps the modern psychological criticism "You're all the same, jelly bean brain, everyone's a closet nerd, everyone's a closet lame."

The mind boggles.

In retrospect, the latest effort by the boys in leather seems to be just like all their other stuff. It's probably true that they are "Too Tough To Die" and in a way, the world would be poorer for not having them around, but if you want them, you can have my share.

—Jeff Zurschmeide

Rickie Lee Jones—*The Magazine:* Waiting for Rickie Lee Jones to come out with a new album has its drawbacks; if you're a fan of hers you invariably wear out all her other ones

by listening to them over and over again. But if you admire this brilliant musician as much as I do, you know when she finally does make a new record, it will be more than worth it.

The Magazine continues Jones' artistic climb upward from where she started back in 1979 with *Rickie Lee Jones* (including the now-legendary single "Chuck E.'s In Love"). Along the way there was *Pirates* (1981), and a live seven song EP *Girl At Her Volcano* in 1983. What's amazing is that this woman just gets better all the time.

The Magazine is full of gorgeous string arrangements, incredible lyrics (groovy, abstract and touchingly intimate all at the same time) and finger-snapping be-bop melodies. In "Gravity" Jones sings "I'm telling you where it is: Gravity," and for her it is "another place, another sun / Where I don't look like me / and everything I do matters."

The album has a couple of heart-tugging love songs; proof that she has grown up some from the time when she was singing so desperately "Chuck E.'s in love with the little girl who's singing this song." Now, in "Runaround" she's fed up because her "baby's always crying. My baby wants to see me cry too. Chain on my heart is going to break" and by the end of the song she has had enough; she soulfully sings to herself, "Take a deep breath / And break the chain." "The Real End," "It Must Be Love" and "Roschachs"—three musical vignettes that fuse together into a solid piece—are also wonderful. In fact throughout this entire album, Rickie Lee Jones is able to blend together her own unique poetry and original music in a way that hasn't been done since the late 1960s when Laura Nyro was at her best.

—Stephanie Denmark

Talking Heads—*Stop Making Sense:* The problem with musical success is that it lashes one to the lips of that great gaping maw known as The Record Buying Public. Some artists it consumes altogether; others are able to sate it with copious amounts of vinyl. That's why a frenetic talent like Elvis Costello has cranked out a dozen albums in five years, and why less-driven acts often fill the gap with "filler" albums—live concert recordings, greatest hits compilations, soundtracks.

Stop Making Sense is simultaneously a soundtrack, a live concert recording and a greatest hits compilation, and as such should by rights be the fluffiest of filler. But since when has Talking Heads hesitated to break the rules?

There aren't any songs on *Sense* that a fair-to-middling Heads fan wouldn't know by heart ("Girlfriend is Better," "Once in a Lifetime," "Life During Wartime"). Most are, however, polyrhythmic, multi-layered compositions of the sort that usually flourish in the studio but lose much in the translation to the stage. David Byrne, the group's mastermind, compensates for this by laying in a battery of percussionists and a back-up vocal group; the resulting live combo succeeds not in duplicating but evoking the studio sound—with the live, razor's edge intensity of Byrne's voice to boot.

Unlike most live albums, *Sense* isn't an anthology of various concerts but a non-enhanced, no-edits digital recording of a single 1983 evening in Los Angeles. The record, combined with the enclosed 20-page booklet and Johnathan Demme's soon-to-be-released documentary shot on the same night, comprises a multi-media amalgam of the performance. Considered as part of the whole, the record contains some moments lacking in the context that makes them interesting. For instance, Byrne's stark version of "Psycho Killer" seems a little lax...you have to watch the movie (or scrutinize the booklet) to find out that it's Byrne along on stage, with rhythmic accompaniment provided by a boom box.

Stop Making Sense delivers far more than a typical live album, thanks to entrancing re-orchestrations and the superior quality of digital recording. It's just that repeated listenings make me feel as if the audience is getting something I'm not...which, in turn, makes me want to see the movie. Which, of course, may be the entire point.

—Racin' Jason Roberts

Music, Merrymaking and Magic on Monterey Bay

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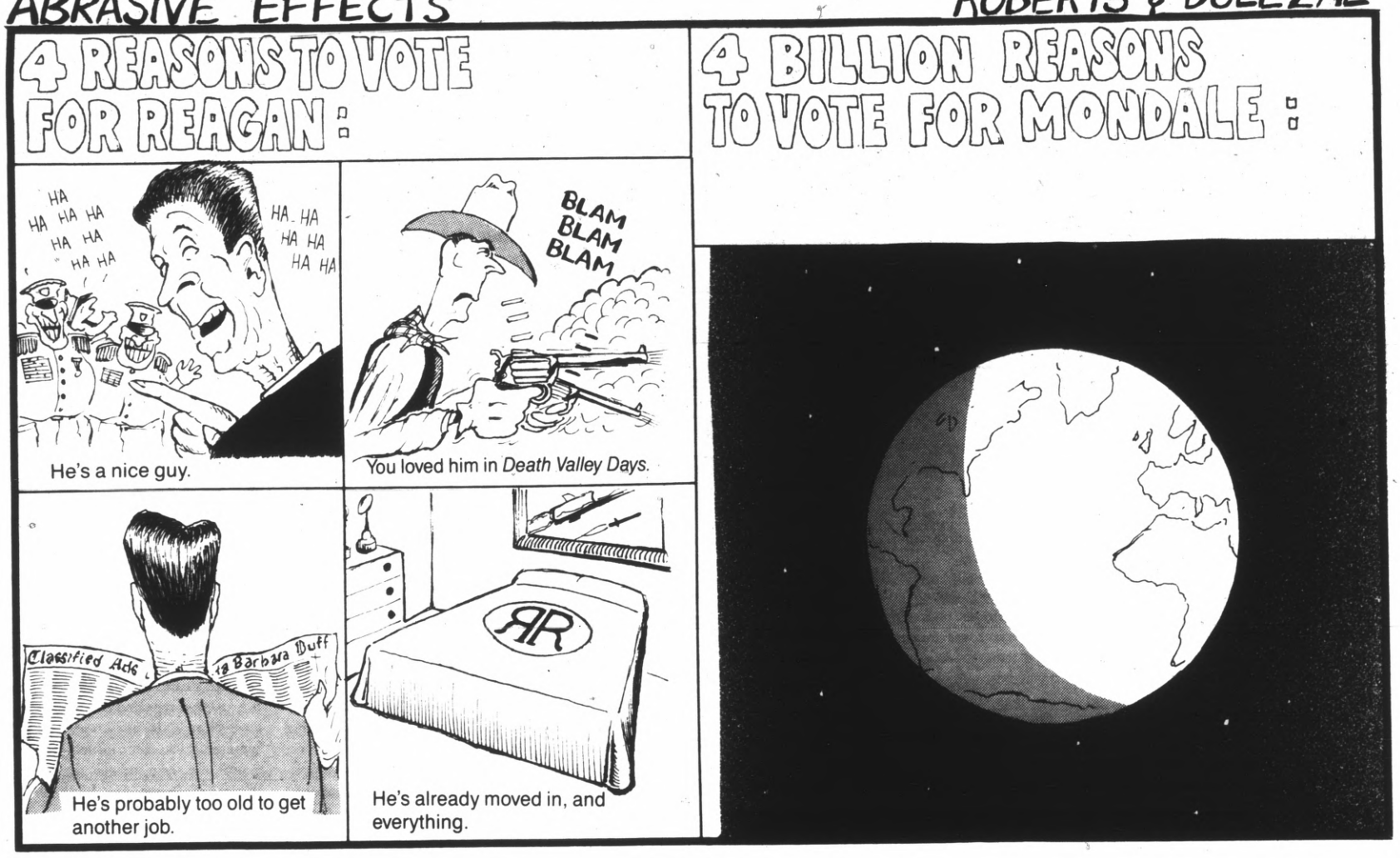
INAUGURAL LECTURES
FALL QUARTER '84

Seth Schein,
Professor of Literature
"Kinship and Friendship in Euripides' Medea"
Monday, November 12

A&L ARTS & LECTURES PROGRAM
in cooperation with the U.C.S.C. Chancellor's Office

ABRASIVE EFFECTS

ROBERTS & DOLEZAL


4 REASONS TO VOTE FOR REAGAN:
HA HA HA HA HA HA HA HA HA HA
He's a nice guy.
BLAM BLAM BLAM
You loved him in Death Valley Days.
Classified Ads
18 Barbara Buff
He's probably too old to get another job.
RR
He's already moved in, and everything.
4 BILLION REASONS TO VOTE FOR MONDALE:

THE JEWISH STUDENTS COALITION
invites you to a
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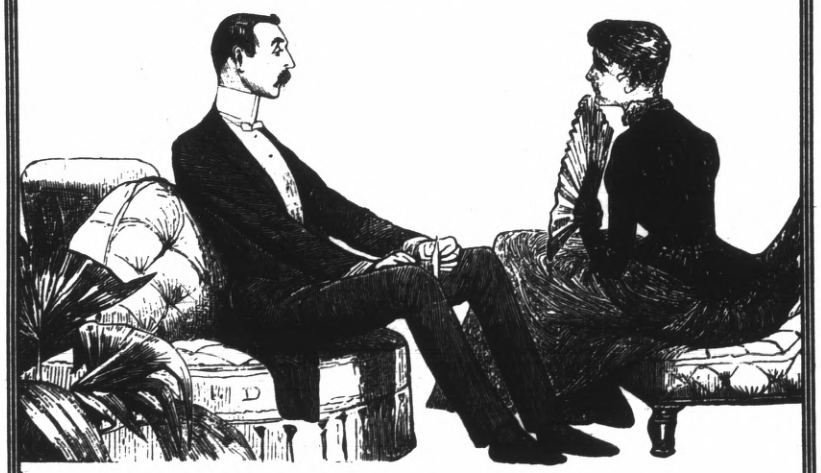
6 PM CROWN MERRILL REC ROOM
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2



SUE SHWARTZMAN
from UAHC
will lead a discussion on
INTERFAITH DATING
FOR MORE INFORMATION — 458-3012

INTERESTED IN SPENDING A YEAR AT THE CENTER OF UNIVERSITY POWER?

Applications are now available at college offices and Campus Activities for the Student Regent position for 1985–86.

Application deadline:

5 P.M. on Friday, November 16 at the Chancellor's Office.

The Student Regent is a voting member, selected for one academic year. In addition to having all travel and accommodation expenses paid, the Student Regent will receive a waiver of all tuition and fees for that year.

For more information, pick up an application, or call Linda Larkin at ×2101.

ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

AUDRE LORD: Poetry reading on November 8, 1984, 7pm. 105 Oakes, free.

THREE CAMPUSWIDE CONVOCATIONS are being initiated by the campus this year. We hope they will become a Santa Cruz tradition. In addition to the Fall convocation which featured Ed Landesman, the Distinguished Teacher selected by the Alumni, there will be one commemorating Martin Luther King's birthday in January, and one in the Spring, during the last week of classes.

For the Spring convocation, we would like to have your suggestions for the speaker of national or international renown. Final selection will be made by a committee of faculty, staff, and students. Please submit your recommendations to Dick Pierce, Chancellor's Office, by November 5, 1984. Recommendations should include the suggested speaker's name, where the person can be contacted, and sufficient background to provide the Committee with a basis to make a comparative evaluation.

Chancellor Robert L. Sinsheimer

STUDENT REGENT POSITION applications for 1985-86 are now available at colleges offices, Campus Activities Office (Redwood Building), the Graduate Division, and other campus locations. Applications describe the application/selection process and prerequisites; deadline to apply is November 16. For more info, call Linda Larkin at x2101.

"ART AND SYMBOLISM—Relating the Vision of the Buddhist Art of Tibet to Everyday Life," a lecture and slide presentation by Sogyal Rinpoche. November 2 and 4, Friday and Sunday, UCSC, Classroom I, 7:30pm. $4 donation requested.

INTERESTED IN DOING AN INTERNSHIP IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY? Come to the Merrill Field program Forum, Thursday, November 8th at 4pm in the Baobab Lounge at Merrill to learn about getting involved in part time field work. Placements discussed will be in the areas of Education, Legal Services, Health Care, & Community Work. For more info. call Nick or Leslie at the Merrill Field Office, x4054 or come by, 7B Merrill.

STRESSED OUT STAFF AND FACULTY: Reduce your tension through next week's "Reducing Stress through Acupressure" Workshop #2 (focus: Neck & Upper Back) Thurs. & Fri. Nov. 15 & 16, 3-5pm, Merrill College Baobob Lounge. Cost $5. Sign up by phoning the Recreation office at 429-2806. Note: Employee development has sanctioned these classes so you can request to be excused from your position with pay. Approval must be determined by your supervisor.

THE GREAT BASKETBALL RIVALRY between the Warriors and the Los Angeles Lakers continues Thursday, November 8th. Tickets are still available for the Recreation trip to Oakland to see Kareem Abdul Jabbar play in his last pro season. Call x2806 for more information.

STRESS REDUCTION THROUGH HOT TUBBING AT SYKES HOT SPRINGS. There are still some openings in the Recreation backpacking weekend, November 9-11. Call x2806 for details.

BIOLOGY SENIORS. Interested in a biology related job after graduation? Peace Corps is currently looking for 300 people to fill forestry positions in 45 nations. For *specific* information, contact campus representative, Beth A. Medvecky, at x2183 or come by the Career Planning and Placement Ctr. for an application and interview time.

CAREER SERVICES:
SOCIAL SCIENCE—*Internships:* County Bank, Dept. of State, Las Trampas School, Congressperson Berman, NACLA, Ctr. For Defense, Outward Bound, CYO Caritas, S.C. County Planning Dept., USA Supreme Ct., Congressman Norman Y. Mineta, American Bar Association. *Workshop:* Job Search November 5.
APPLIED SCIENCES—*Internships:* Parallel Computers, Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Research. *Workshop:* Resume, November 2.
ARTS & HUMANITIES—*Internships:* TRAC, Boston Globe, Independent Press Telegram, Cooper-Hewitt Museum, Magazine Internship, Detroit Free Press, Washington Post, Ctr. for Investigative Reporting, LA Times, newsday, Asst. Directors Training. *Workshop:* Job Search November 19.
NATURAL SCIENCES—*Internships:* Ctr. for Science in the Public Interest, National Wildlife Federation, Smithsonian Environmental, Community Hospital, District of Columbia Lung Assoc., Student Conservation Program, Monterey Bay Aquarium.
APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF MANAGEMENT: Wendell C. Brase, Vice Chancellor-Finance, in conjunction with Lewis Austin and Career Services will be conducting a workshop on applying to Graduate Schools of Management. The workshop will be held on November 12, 7 to 9 pm.
RECRUITERS:
Nov. 2 San Francisco State Rehabilitation Counseling, Graduate program
Nov. 2 Medill School of Journalism, Graduate Programs
*Nov. 6 BNR, BA/CIS
*Nov. 8 DEST, CORP., MA/CIS, BS/Engineering
Nov. 9 High-Tech Career Fair, 10 to 3 East Fieldhouse
*Denotes formal interview
Schedule Subject to change.
ATTENTION: CIS, MATH, PHYSICS, TECHNICAL WRITING & ASTROPHYSICS STUDENTS: Career Services will be holding a High-Tech Fair on November 9, 1984 at the East Fieldhouse from 10-3. A variety of Companies will be on campus to talk with you.
COME HEAR ABOUT THE MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM IN REHABILITATION COUNSELING AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY: November 2, 1984. Gene Zwillinger, Ph.D., Professor of Rehabilitation Counseling will be on campus to discuss the Master's Degree Program in Rehabilitation Counseling at San Francisco State University. 11:00 to 12:00—drop in—McHenry Library Foyer. 12:00 to 1:00—group meeting—292F Hahn Student Services.
CAREER EXPLORATION FOR SENIORS: Judith White will be holding a workshop for Career Exploration for Seniors on November 5, 1984 from 6:30 to 8:30 pm in the Administrative Conference Room, 292F, Hahn Student Services. The first step in exploring careers is to know what you want and what you have: your interests, skills and values. In this workshop you'll do self-assessment exercises and discuss how to transfer your strengths to the world of work. FOR SIGN UP OR MORE INFORMATION, STOP BY 123 HAHN STUDENT SERVICES OR CALL x2183.

CAREERS IN LITERATURE. There will be an orientation meeting to acquaint students with career opportunities in literature on Monday, Nov. 12 from 4-5pm in Kresge 321. Judith White, career advisor from Career Services will lead the meeting.

THE SAFEHOUSE PROJECT of Santa Cruz urges women of all ages and backgrounds to help set up Safehouses all over our area—temporary emergency shelters for women and children in immediate danger.

Women qualify to be part of the Safehouse Project after participating in a five-part workshop series covering crisis counseling, first aid, self-defense, child abuse and networking information on the many community resources available. Newcomers are welcome to the next workshop (on child abuse) Thursday, November 8, at the Louden Nelson Center. Come at 6:30pm for orientation and 7 to 10pm for the workshop. Workshops are free and open to all women and girls. For more information call 423-5467. The Safehouse Project has received funding from the City Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women.

DEPORTATION, DEATH OR SANCTUARY: Video on the Sanctuary Movement offering safe haven to Central American refugees fleeing the Death Squads. Thursday November 8, Louden Nelson Center, room 4, 7:30pm.

SPARTACUS R, a London-based performer of African-Caribbean music and co-founder of the late Osibisa will perform at Merrill Dining Hall, Friday November 2, 8:30-10pm. His unique blend of acoustic, reggae, rock, calypso, and folk music are combined with an awareness and expression of African revolutionary culture of the '80s. This concert will be a benefit for the campaign for decent and affordable housing in Oakland, in the form of the Community Control Housing Initiative. A donation of $3 is requested.

MONDALE/FERRARO VICTORY DANCE: There'll be no stopping us once Mondale/Ferraro have won. All are invited to the Mondale/Ferraro victory dance, 9pm, Friday, November 9, at the Stevenson Dining Hall, sponsored by the Peace Action Committee. Having won a major political victory, we shall dance for continued progress in the political arena. No need to hibernate for another four years. Should the unspeakable happen again [i.e. Reagan wins] our dance will be a liberal wake with the motto "we have not yet begun to protest". Music, political speakers, beer and refreshments, loads of energy. Admission $2-5 sliding scale. Peace Action Committee, phone 429-5452.

LOCAL ARTISTS who have been displaying their works at San Jose State University as part of a cultural exchange will bring their paintings, sculptures, and drawings "home" for a special showing at the Eloise Pickard Smith Gallery at UCSC from Nov. 4 through Dec. 9. The gallery, located at UCSC's Cowell College, is open from 11am to 5pm, Tuesday through Sunday. A reception on Sunday, November 4, will be held from 4-6pm. For more information, phone 429-2314.

WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA film series presents *In the Name of Democracy*, a contrast of the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan elections, plus speaker: participation and democracy in Central America—what do elections mean? Thursday, November 8, 8pm at Louden Nelson Community Center, $2. For information contact: Coalition for Nicaragua, P.O. Box 366, Santa Cruz, CA 95061, 423-1345

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL invites the general public to their monthly meeting on Monday, November 5th at 7:15pm. A speaker from the Coaliton for Nicaragua will address the group on the topic of "Human Rights Issues in Nicaragua." The meeting will be held at 246A North Avenue, Aptos. For information call Darrie at 662-0941.

DAVID KORDUNER, student rep. to the Academic Senate's Committee on Educational Policy (CEP), will be holding open office hours in the A-frame on Fridays from 11:30-1 throughout the remainder of fall quarter. Students' mail regarding CEP business may also be sent to David c/o the A-frame.

ATTENTION AFDC PARENTS: I am conducting interviews with other parents receiving AFDC for news articles. If you would like to participate, please call: Bev Owen, 423-3556. Your name will be withheld in the articles upon request.

ITALIAN CLUB [Circolo Italiano] presents: Italian Film: *L'eclisse*, by Antonioni, with Monica Vitti and Alain Delon. Nov. 7, 7:30pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 1. Film: *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, by Luigi Pirandello. Nov. 21, 7:30pm. Studio C Communications. In English.

The City Council is currently accepting applications to fill a vacancy on the Toxics Task Force. This eight-member task force is charged with gathering materials, conducting research, and holding public hearings to develop a comprehensive toxics and hazardous materials management plan for the city of Santa Cruz. Those interested in applying may pick up applications at the City Clerk's Department, 809 Center Street, Room 101, Monday through Friday, from 8am to 5pm. Council expects to make the appointments at its November 13 meeting; applications are due in the City Clerk's Department by November 7, at 5pm. All applicants for this task force must be city voters.

SIERRA CLUB, Santa Cruz Regional Group: Calendar of Events. Saturday, Nov. 3—bicycle ride, South County. Meet at Corralitos Market [Corner Corralitos and Hames Rds.], 10:45am. Bring water, beverage, and lunch. Leader: Al Crawley—426-9377. Sunday, Nov. 4—San Lorenzo River Stroll. Meet at the County Government Center, 1pm. Hike: 2 and one half hours. Bring water and snack. Leader: Dorothy Whitmore—462-6089.

ATTENTION: UCSC COMMUNITY. Have you felt unsatisfied with McHenry Library's very limited reading supply regarding information pertaining to works written by and for lesbian and gay people? Are you interested in reading books, articles, magazines etc., written supporting lesbian and gay history, politics, survival, literature, poetry, and future? GALA (The Gay and Lesbian Alliance) has a small library located behind Crown College, under KZSC (the campus radio station). The official room number is Music 104 East. Weekly office hours are as follows: Monday: 10:00 am-11:15 am; Tuesday: 5:15 pm-6:15 pm; Wednesday: 2:30pm-3:45 pm; Friday: 2:00 pm-3:30 pm. For more questions and information call GAY-2468 during the above office hours or leave a message on our answering machine.

GRE MATH REVIEW. Are you planning to take the GRE exam on December 8? Need brushing up on your math skills? Re-Entry Services is offering six 2-hour sessions designed to help you with the math section of the GRE. These reviews will be offered on Tuesday and Thursday evenings beginning November 8, from 7-9pm. Please call x2552 to reserve a place. Open to all UCSC students.

SUSAN FOSTER, whose dances and lectures have taken her throughout the United States and Canada, will give a dance performance Saturday, November 3, at University of California, Santa Cruz. The performance, entitled "Polylogue," begins at 8pm in the Town Hall at UCSC's Kresge College. Free and open to the public.

IT'S TIME FOR THIS YEAR'S REDWOOD RUN on Sunday, November 4th. Covering many of the paths and trails of the redwood covered UCSC campus, this 5 and 10 kilometer race allows runners of all ages and levels to enjoy their favorite pastime in one of the more scenic races they'll have a chance to run.

All proceeds of this race benefit its sponsor, the UCSC Sports Program. Entry fees are $5 before race day and $6 the day of the race. Registration will take place at the East Field House from 7:30 to 8:30am and the race is scheduled to start at 9am. The first 100 pre-entrants registered will get a free Redwood Run cap.

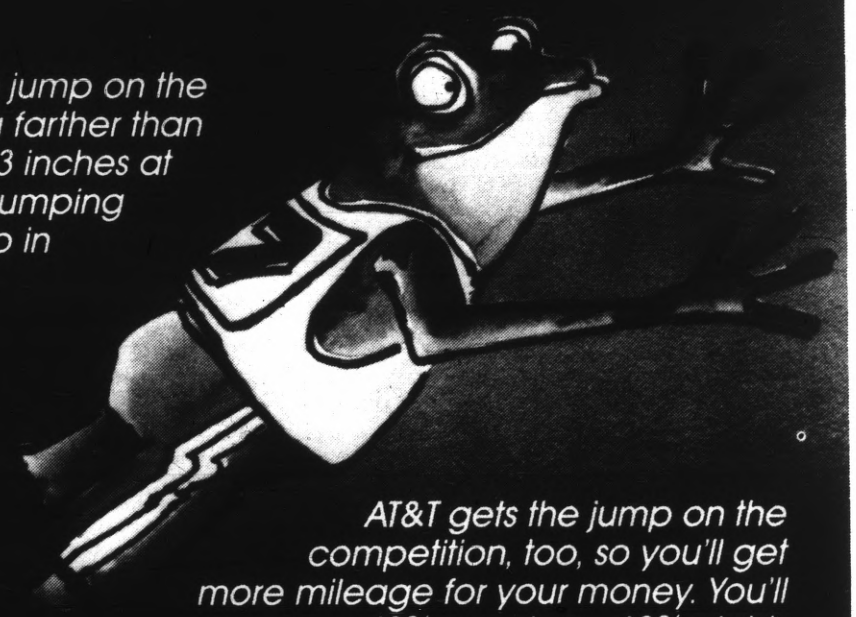
If you can't run or you just want to help out in the running of the race, please feel free to volunteer. To volunteer or get information about the race call (408) 429-4524 or 429-2806.

CAREER PATHS IN THE LIBERAL ARTS: Judith White will be holding a workshop for Career Paths in the Liberal Arts on November 19, 1984 from 4:00 to 6:00 pm in the Administrative Conference Room, 292F, Hahn Student Services. In this workshop you'll discuss ways to use your liberal arts degree in planning for a career. Many fields are available with a B.A. in journalism, business, arts, publishing, human services, etc., regardless of your major. Come learn how to gain entry into interesting careers. For sign up or informaiton, stop by 123 Hahn Student Services or call x2183.

WORK AS A WRITING ASSISTANT (tutor) in 1985-86. Upper division and graduate students: The Learning Assistance Program in Writing will expand next year to serve the new campus general education plan. If you have experience with writing, editing, ESL, UNIX text editing, and/or peer counseling, consider applying. This is one of the campus' most rewarding jobs—personally and financially. Applications are available now in each of the college writing centers. Deadline: Friday, May 11.

Get the jump with The Long Distance Winner.

Davey Croakett got the jump on the competition by leaping farther than any other frog—20 feet 3 inches at the annual Calaveras Jumping Jubilee at Angels Camp in California in May 1976.



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ACTIVIST part/full-time: Bring the Bottle Bill to California. Campaign with CalPIRG. Bottle law, toxic waste, consumer protection. State's largest citizens' lobby seeks committed activits for entry level positions. Call Sandy, 429-2023.

NEED CASH? Earn $500-plus each school year, part-time (flexible) hours each week placing and filling posters on campus. Serious workers only; we give recommendations. 1-800-243-6679

COMMUNITY WORKER needed to do outreach in Davenport Community and North Coast Labor camps. Will work cooperatively with governmental social services and anti-poverty agencies in Santa Cruz County. Other duties as directed by Davenport Program Coordinator. Requirements: Ability to work well with individuals of various ethnic backgrounds, economic levels and ages. Ability to read, write, speak and translate in English and Spanish fluently. Proof of prudent driving record. Work M-F, 11-3, $5/hr. to start. Job site is in Davenport. Pick up applications at the Community Action Board, Inc. 2901-C2 Park Ave., Soquel. 462-3300 or 423-6922. Final filing date is 9 November 1984 by 4:30pm. Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer.

FOR SALE

2 CONGAS (1 quinto, 1 conga, Gong Bop). Excellent sound, good condition. $350. Jacob, 548-1509.

1983 KAWASAKI GP2 305. Matching Bell Star Helmet. Custom cover. $1200/BO. 458-2240, John.

COMPUTER KAYPRO2. Portable, manuals, 25 discs, 6 programs, CP/M 2 disc drive, Epson RX-80 printer dot-matrix. 462-6734, $1250.

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OTHER

HOLY COMMUNION SERVICE. Authentic teachings of the master Jesus. Dr. Lewis Keizer, Bishop, New Church Center, 7:30 Tuesday Eves., U-U Fellowship 6401 Freedom Blvd.

INSTRUCTION

IN HER OWN IMAGE, workshops for women experiencing conflict with weight, size, food, fear of fatness. Beginning Nov. 15 and Nov. 21. Private sessions available. Sandy Handley, 429-9055.

FOR RENT

ROOM FOR RENT. Large sunny room in house next to yacht harbor. Clean, non-smoker students OK. M/F, call 476-6854 or 429-4359. Ask for Anita. $242/mo., depoit negotiable.

STUDIO SPACE FOR POTTER in co-operative. Kilns & wheel available. Center Street Clayworks, 429-1645.

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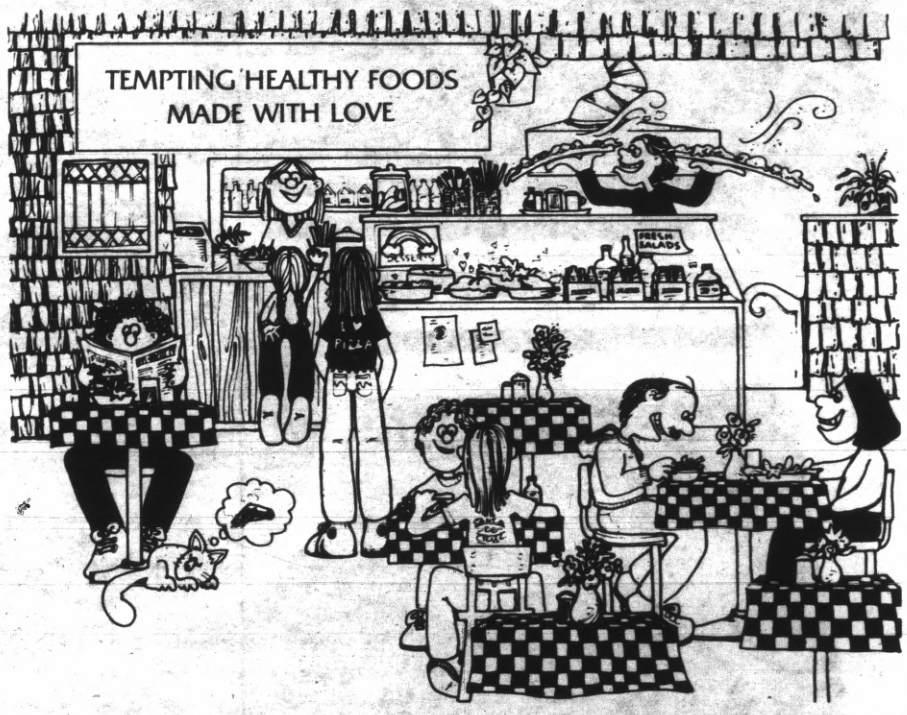

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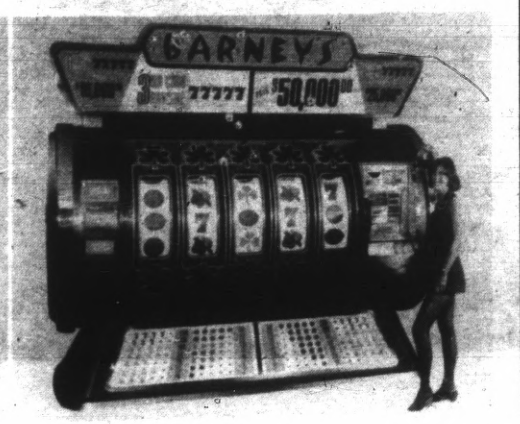

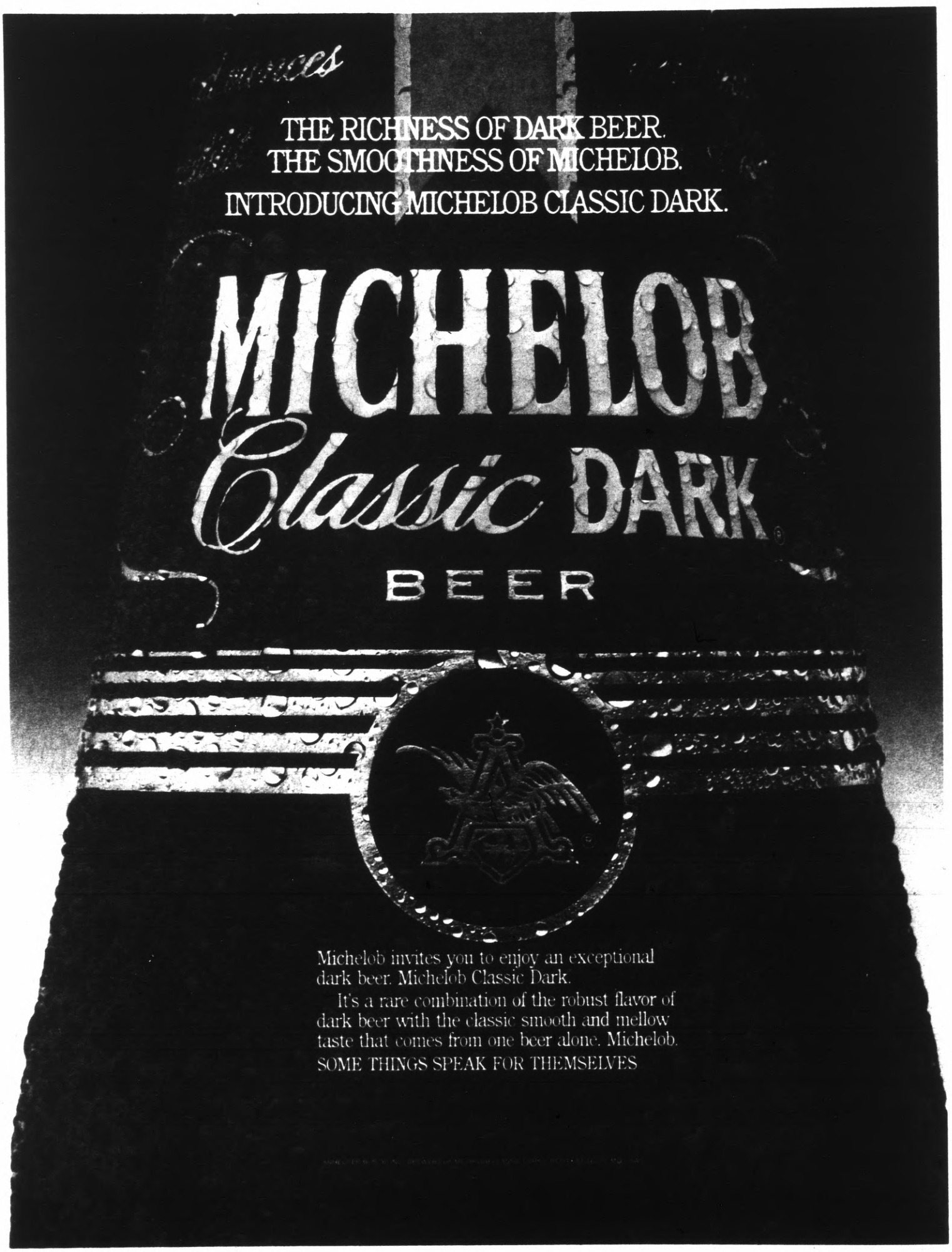
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